

INSURANCE.

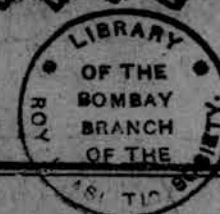
Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZ SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanquished such competition.



VOL XV NO 207

BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 30 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1927			
31 Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	20,837
14 "	RANPURA	MALWA	16,001
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
28 "	RANPURA	MALWA	16,001
4 Feb.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
11 "	RANPURA	MALWA	16,001
18 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
25 "	RANPURA	MALWA	16,001
3 Mar.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
17 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	20,837
24 "	RANPURA	MALWA	16,001
31 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
7 Apr.	RANPURA	MALWA	16,001
14 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
21 "	RANPURA	MALWA	16,001
28 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
5 May	RANPURA	MALWA	16,001
12 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
19 "	RANPURA	MALWA	16,001
26 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
31 Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	20,837
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12 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953
19 "	RANPURA	MALWA	16,001
26 "	RAWALPINDI	MALWA	10,953

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA" on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MARORA	7,998
16th March	DOMANA	8,427
6th April	MANELA	8,303
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Date	Steamer	Destination
1927		
31st Dec.	TASMANIA M.	Straits and Japan
1928		
13th Jan.	KIDDERPORE	Straits, China and Japan
23rd Jan.	HIVEIZAN M.	Straits and Japan
17th "	KHIVA	Colombo Straits
7th Feb.	KALYAN	China and Japan

Does not carry Passengers.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Muroran Maru	5374	16 Dec.	4 Jan.
Sado Maru	5898	20 "	12 "
Miyadono Maru	5921	9 Jan.	19 "
Tyne Maru	5473	10 "	22 "
Genoa Maru	6785	16 "	30 "
Razmak	5345	21 "	3 "
Meigen Maru	5921	30 "	12 Feb.
Awa Maru	4646	8 Feb.	18 "
Tomatsu Maru	5374	15 "	29 "
Malacca Maru	5374	15 "	29 "
Seiyo Maru	6550	20 "	4 Mar.

* Passenger Steamer
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Teleg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Arrival	Departure
Heyo Maru	15th Dec.	5th Jan.
Shinoh Maru	16th "	31st Dec.
Hankow Maru	19th "	31st "
Celebes Maru	24th "	8th Jan.
Isokari Maru	27th "	12th "
Indu Maru	30th Jan.	13th "
Borneo Maru	13th "	23rd "
Yokoku Maru	30th "	30th "
Kasado Maru	24th "	10th Feb.

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—

CL. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.

Agents.

Batliard Estate, Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date	Steamer	Destination
1927		
30th Dec.	VARELA	Bombay via Karachi.
31st "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Porbander, Dwarka & Dutch Mandrie.
1928		
2nd Jan.	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Dutch Mandrie.
4th "	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.
4th "	BARODA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th "	ELLORA	Mombasa.

* Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Burch. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local	Mofussil
Daily Edition.		
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber

Address

Register No.

Date of paper

Time of delivery

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Bangalore writes:—
"I had occasions to use the world-famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar), Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

[INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.]

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE AND FAMILY

PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH FULLY PAID UP AND A Rs. 1,500 PAYABLE POLICY OF Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how it is.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY

Bombay Branch,

40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

Head Office: 6-7, OLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED

ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc. cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoon Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-5; 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

Income-T x & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes

that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE:

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.

Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.

{ 1924 Rs. 2,37,34,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000

{ 1925 Rs. 2,90,42,000 }

{ 1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000

THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.

WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIAL.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—

Mr. H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A. A.I.A. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay or to any of the Company's Offices.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or 3 as per men

Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the

SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Escof Building, D'Li Street, Mazgaon, Bombay

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.

Agents for various big Insurance Companies.

137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

INSURE WITH:—

CLASSIFIED ADVTs

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:-

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:-Box Number-Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED-ONE FITTER, knowing all work regarding machinery, Oil Engines, etc. See between 5 to 6 p.m. to ELISHA & CO., Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. R626

WANTED.-INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. R627

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED.-Any occupation, to prevent and sue, if possible, criminal exploit. Please make immediate, registered direct communications to DARAB JABHAYA Street, Nanpura, Surat. R627

FOR SALE.

STONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle" can be had FOR SALE or hire. For Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. R627

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for bookbinding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ Co., "The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.-regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteract, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates. The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"

Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED-A respectable FINANCIER immediately to help a litigation worth lacs of rupees of property. Apply Box No. 2670, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R628

EDUCATIONAL.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SCHOOL, LUCKNOW.-Managed by the Hindu Education Society, registered under Act XXI of 1900) CANDIDATES for Subordinate Engineering Class of January, 1928, Session, are to apply to the undersigned immediately. Prospectus and application forms can be had from The PRINCIPAL. M 29612

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.-1921 40-50 H.P. ROLLS ROYCE, fitted with magnificent Cabriolet body by Messrs. Maythorn and Sons, London. The car has been very little used and is practically in a new condition, mileage under 10,000. Price Rs. 45,000/- or near offer. Open to inspection by applying to Box No. 2066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." N 29741

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultan's figs apple rings Rs. 13 each. Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir. R29203

MATRIMONIAL.

HIGH CLASS HINDU YOUTH, aged 28, desires marriage with healthy Marathi-speaking girl. No caste restrictions. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No. 2067 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R622

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to learn!-Good rewards given to those, even certain criminals, who help to discover the plot against us for poisoning.-DARAB JABHAYA Street, Nanpura, Surat. R627

PERSONAL.

I have acquired infectious disease.-DARAB JABHAYA Street, Nanpura, Surat. R627A

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER INDIAN HOTEL

MIRZAPUR ST., CALCUTTA.

Special Arrangements for Larger Accommodation During Winter Season. CHARGES:-Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available). Telegrams:-"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:-

Per Column
inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion -- Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion -- Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion -- Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion -- Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 9th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on 30th December, 1927, at 5 p.m. (Standard Time for the transaction of the following business:-

- (1) To adopt the Directors' Report, the Audited Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for the period ending 30th June, 1927.
- (2) To declare dividend on Preference Shares.
- (3) To appoint Directors in place of Directors who retire from Office but are eligible for re-election.
- (4) To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June 1928 and to fix their remuneration.
- (5) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents,

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd December, 1927, to 20th January 1928, both days inclusive. "Preference Share Dividend if sanctioned will be payable on and after 15th of February, 1928, to those Shareholders whose names stand in register of the Company on 23rd December 1927.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

THE CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY is replacing its Water Works Steam Pumping plant by an electric plant and offers it for sale.

Two sets of steam pumping plants complete with boilers and connections in good running order as specified below; complete or in parts.

The plant can be seen in use up to 10th of January, 1928, and will be available after dismantling by the middle of February.

Offers should be sent to the undersigned. ENGINES Worthington Simpson's Vertical duplex; low duty triple expansion engines with surface condensers double acting pumps capable of pumping 3,000 gallons of water per minute against a total head of 100 feet size of engines 8in. by 13in. by 21 1/2in. by 24in. 16in. diameter of main pump plunger, I.H.P. 125.

BOILERS:-Two Lancashire boilers of 25ft. by 6ft. 6in. each to work at 100 lbs. steam pressure with all necessary mountings and economiser of Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox Co.

S. N. TEWARY, D.Ph.,
Executive Officer,
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.

29737

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "SADO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 29th December, 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. H. JEN,

Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

29745

TENDERS.

BIKANER GOVERNMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED and will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th January, 1928, for one Electrically Driven Pumping set to the following specification. Earliest possible delivery is very important, and offers of a set having a slightly different output from that specified would not be objected to if such change will expedite delivery:-

One-Electrically-driven coupled, Centrifugal type pumping set, having an output of 120 G. P. M. and designed for a total lift from all causes of 210 feet. The pump should be provided with suitable half-coupling and complete with foot-valve and strainer, delivery sluice valve, non-return valve, pressure gauge, priming cock, air-vents and a set of spanners and other necessary tools. It should be mounted on a cast iron bed-plate suitable for direct flexible coupling to:-

One-Totally-enclosed, drip-proof type electric Motor of sufficient horse-power for the above pump and designed suitable for current to the following particulars:-

Pressure-220 volts.
Direct current.
Speed-not to exceed 1,500 R. P. M.
The armature of the Motor should be mounted on ball or on roller bearings, and should be complete with suitable iron-clad starter, having over-load no-halt releases and arranged for wall-mounting.

The bed-plate of the set should be suitable for mounting on a steel girder framework and holding down bolts suitable for the purpose should be included.

BENI SHIAM WAHIE,

Secretary, Stores Committee,

Bikaner State.

Bikaner, dated 23-12-1927. 29736

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF PENUKONDA.

O. S. 338/26.

NUKULA NARAPPA CHETTY

and Sons Plaintiffs.

(1) P. M. JAVARI and Co.,

(2) HARI DOSS, Mangala Doss

Road, Bombay Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that suit has been filed in the District Munsif's Court, Penukonda, Anantapur District, for a Declaration of his right to Currency Notes No. RD/16 25769, TE/19 46564 and the same is posted for 1-2-28. If the Defts. do not appear on that date the Defts. will be declared as ex-parte and the suit proceeded with.

(Sd.) R. KRISHNASASTRY,
B.A., B.L.,
Pleader for Plaintiffs.

R633

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JEYCHAND BOGHA, late of Bombay, Hindu Merchant, residing at Mint Road at the time of his death Decedent.

(1) RATANJI JEYCHAND and
(2) CURSONDAS PREMJI, both of Bombay, (Hindu Merchants, residing at Mint Road and Navivadi respectively, the executors of the Will of the said deceased Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

R. B. PATEL,

Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

Seal of the
High Court
at Bombay.

The 17th day of December, 1927.

MESSRS. PAYNE & CO.,

Solicitors, 10, Colaba, Bombay.

29745

AMUSEMENTS.



PATHE SUPER GAZETTE, Time: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

LAST WEEK LAST CLOSING PERFORMANCES!

Selected Programme During X'MAS WEEK !!

All MATINEES at 4 P. M.

Sat. 31st Dec. 1927. Sunday, 1st January 1928. Mon. 2nd Jan. 1928.

NEW DRAMA !

KHADASTAK SAVATEE MATSAR KICHAK VADH

By Mr. JOSHI. By Mr. K. P. KHADILKAR.

Will be staged by MAHARASTRA NATAK MANDALI

at the ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, Grant Road.

Reserve your seats immediately at the theatre from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS AND CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STANDARD MILLS (IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION) SITUATE AT PARBHADDEV ROAD, MAHIM, BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Standard Mills Company, Limited, (in Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on Monday the 16th day of January 1928, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Sale Room No. 123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, the Immovable properties along with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery lying therein.

Land: One piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim), consisting of three plots, measuring about 51,768 square yards and second piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (Mahim) measuring about 1,826 square yards and third of 6,700 square yards. Spindles: 44,596 (Mule 3,960 and Ring 40,576).

Looms: 1,179, in good working order. Boilers:-4 Lancashire Boilers 8 ft. x 30 ft.-150 lbs. pressure per square inch and One Lancashire Boiler 7 ft. x 30 ft.-160 lbs. pressure per square inch all certified and in good working order.

Electric 3 Phase Induction Motors:-15 Three-Phase Induction Motors different B.H.P. Cycles Voltage and R.M.P. and one direct current Motor and one direct current Exhaust Fan Motor of different Voltage.

Electric Dynamos:-(1) D. C. Dynamo 230 Volts 61 amps. (1) 80 K. W. D. C. Dynamo 720 amps. 110 Volt 530 R.M.P. (1) Steam Engine driven dynamo 105 Volts. 250 amps.

Besides the above main machinery the Mill consists of all the necessary auxiliary machinery such as Openers, scutchers, cards, waste slubbings, drawing frames, slubbings, later Roving, Ring reeling, and bundling winding warping machines, bleaching, finishing, Dyeing, printing, sizing and other machineries of well-known makers.

The Mills is fully equipped with Electric installations and has a complete set of Hydrant Humidifiers. Sprinkles-tools, implements and is centrally situated.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for details of Machinery and inspection of the property apply to Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai, the Liquidator of the Company at Church Gate Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Amin and Desai his Solicitors at Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The sale will be subject to the reserve bid and Private offers will be received by the Liquidator at his office. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 65 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on MONDAY, the 16th January, 1928, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed bags of grain, wheat, Gowar, Joovar, Gunny Bags, Cottonseeds, Grain, Sweepings, Machinery, Iron packages, etc.

2 bales C. P. Goods, ex Ahmedabad to Carnac Bridge Inv. 5237 R. R. 42463 of 2-2-1927 consigned by Gokaldas H. to K. C. Marrot and Co.

14 packages Machinery ex. Carnac Bridge to Bhiwani Inv. 792 R. R. 34273 of 20-8-1921 consigned by Messrs. Duncan Straiton and Co. to Harian Cotton Mills, Ltd.

A descriptive list of booked consignments over which freight and wharfage charges are due, can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge.

MENESSE & CO.,

During Xmas Holidays!

DAILY TWO SHOWS

MATINEE at 4-30 p. m. &

NIGHT at 9-30 p. m.

Opportunity for few days only

on our way to sea Voyage !!

SENSATION

OF THE

SEASON

with entire new attraction

Prof. SHANKERARAO'S

KARLEKAR

Grand

Circus

and the largest Menagerie of wild beasts

Location:-NANA'S CHOWK

Gowalia Tank, Grant Road, Bombay

Book your Seats at the Circus

Tent.

WARNING.

Those who stay

OUT ALL NIGHT

to see the famous Universal Star

REGINALD DENNY

who arrives at the

Universal Picture House,

NEXT SATURDAY 31st DECEMBER

do so at their own risk.

Neither the

CITY ADMINISTRATION,

THE POLICE or FIRE DEPARTMENT

will be responsible for those injured by

too much laughing.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Gingam

Continues for the 2nd Week

Kohinoor Film Co.'s

The Mission Girl

starring

Miss Ruby, Messrs. Khalil & Raja Sandow

Daily at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

Sunday, extra Show at 3 P.M.

Universal Picture House

(PRECIOUS CINEMA, Lamington Road.)

TO-DAY-FRIDAY] the 30th December

WOMAN'S FAITH.

A Picture that no one can afford to miss

with

ALMA REUBENS & PERCY MARAMOUNT.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NATURAL REACTION ON PROFIT-TAKING—BETTER TEXTILE REPORTS—STATISTICAL SITUATION BULLISH. FUTURES 15 TO 12 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Dec. 28. The New York futures market opened quiet and fluctuated within a narrow range but suddenly declined on realizing. There was increased support towards the close. The futures market opened quiet at a decline of 4 to 7 points and remained featureless during the first hour with a small business. At noon prices registered a small rally but later on the market declined on long liquidation and scattered selling on the reaction theory. However at the decline there was increased support and prices recovered rapidly. Futures closed at a decline of 12 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices were lowered 15 points to 20 cent.

The New Orleans futures market displayed a better undertone and prices closed 2 to 10 points lower. Spot Cotton values remained unchanged.

There are signs of speculative activity in America influenced by better textile reports. The statistical situation is attracting the attention of operators and higher prices are looked for. We continue to believe in higher prices and advise purchases on any further decline.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 28th instant.

January highest 19.71 at the opening, lowest 19.45 at 2-55 p.m.

Reuter: "Market was comparatively steady until closing, when suddenly declined on realizing and selling on the reaction theory."

Munds and Winslow: "On account of trade improving, expect upward tendency."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28	1926-27
Receipts to date 28-12-27	598,200	861,200
Exports to date do	48,000	63,000
Stock at ports 28-12-27	305,900	536,000
Interior Towns do	21,900	203,900
Liverpool 28-12-27	92,700	118,900
Visible Supply 28-12-27	608,200	714,200
Quantity in Sight do	996,000	1,237,500

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 28.	
January	19.40-13
March	19.57-13
May	19.71-13
July	19.63-12
October	19.03-13
Middling Spot	20.00-15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Dec. 28.	
January	19.50-02
March	19.57-10
Middling Spot	19.78

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 28.	
January	19.55-07
March	19.65-05
May	19.81-03

New York Noon Call.—

January	19.62
March	19.72 pl. 02
May	19.88 pl. 04

New Orleans 9-30 a.m.—

January	19.50-02
March	19.67
May	19.68

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Dec. 28.	
Bales.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	48,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	25,000

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 28.	
Demand Bills 487.68.	

COFFEE.

New York, Dec. 28.	
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot	14-14.

LIVERPOOL.

LONG LIQUIDATION OF JANUARY—GENERAL FEELING RELUCTANT TO FOLLOW ADVANCE. FUTURES 12 TO 13 POINTS HIGHER.

Liverpool, Dec. 28. The Liverpool futures market opened rather quiet at a rise of 1 point after X'mas Holidays. The unfavourable outlook of Manchester trade is causing anxiety and operators show reluctance to follow the advance. There was scattered covering and prices improved somewhat further. January Longs liquidated holdings on poor off-take of spot cotton. There was some hedge selling and the prices closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Spot Cotton improved 17 points to 11.05d. per lb. and ready sales were estimated at 6,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures improved 14 to 15 points, while Egyptians hardened by 1 to 11 points. Spot Sakel advanced 15 points to 17.70d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. have received the following cable dated 28-12-27 from their Liverpool friends:—

"There is better feeling, big American interests. Look for advance in Spring, statistical position getting stronger."

With regard to Chinese Cotton Crop, where Japanese are reported to be buying briskly, no proper statistical data is available. However, according to latest cable news, it is reported that only 10 per cent. of the total crop has been harvested this year owing to civil war.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 28th inst. (7-20 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Market quiet at the advance. Advance caused by better textile business in America. If a moderate profit could be obtained, think it well to take it. Although market may improve have not sufficient confidence to buy."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Advance caused by short covering and speculative buying in anticipation of improved trade next year. We do not change our opinion although possibly higher temporarily.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 28th instant:—

Some long liquidation January Liverpool, hedge selling—good undertone. Messrs. Devkar and Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friends:—

New England correspondent reports consumption will exceed that of last season. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of the market improving.

Ronaby Hemelryk and Co.: "Better trade New Bedford and Fall River."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.	
Opening.	
December	10.54 pl. 12
January	10.52 pl. 12
February	10.49 pl. 12
March	10.52 pl. 13
April	10.51 pl. 13
May	10.53 pl. 13
June	10.50 pl. 13
July	10.48 pl. 13
August	10.36 pl. 12
September	10.25 pl. 12
October	10.13 pl. 12
November	10.10 pl. 12
December	10.10 pl. 12
Middling Spot	10.05 pl. 17

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.	
Bales.	
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 28.	
Scinde, Fully Good	8.20
Scinde, Fine	8.40
Bengal, Good	8.00
Bengal, Fully Good	8.20
Bengal, Fine	8.40
Oomra, Good	8.65
Oomra, Fully Good	8.90
Oomra, Fine	9.15
Broach, Fully Good	9.60
Broach, Fine	9.90

BOMBAY.

Scattered Buying. Commission Houses sold. Better Liverpool Opening.

Bombay, Dec. 28. Following a decline of 13 points in New York futures, the local forward market opened Rs. 1/ lower with Broach A/M. at Rs. 385/ and advanced to Rs. 387/ on scattered buying chiefly by local operators. Around this price jobbers and Commission houses sold causing the market to decline to Rs. 385/1. At this level prices rallied and were quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M. 386 387 385 385/8

Oomra D/J. 350 350/8 350 350/8

Oomra Mar. 350/8 351 350/8 351

Bengal D/J. 315 315 314 314

Bengal Mar. 318 318 317/8 317/8

SEWAI MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 28. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 1 point. The forward market opened with Broach A/M. at Rs. 386/8 and ruled very steady with a small turnover. Rates at 3-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M. 386/8 386/8 386/4 386/8

Oomra D/J. 350/8 350/8 350/8 350/8

Oomra Mar. 351/8 351/8 351 351/8

Bengal D/J. 315/8 315 315/8 316

Bengal Mar. 318/8 319 318/8 319

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
March	245.30-2.10
June	251.60-1.40
The Sampin Exchange will remain closed until 4th January 1928.	

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
Bengal 315 D/J.	
Bengal 318 March.	
Broach 386 A/M.	
Oomra 350 D/J.	
Oomra 351 March.	

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
Bengal	330 324 317 309
S. P.	323 322 315 307
Rajputana	330 324 317 309
Oomra No. 3	362 356 345
C. P. No. 1	365 373 368
C. P. No. 2	372 366 355
Khandesh	353 345 335

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
100 Bruel and Co. Malkapur 345	
100 Bruel and Co. Akot 351	
100 Bruel and Co. Amroli 348	
100 Tata Mill C. P. No. 1 375	
100 Tata Mill C. P. No. 2 375	
100 Forbes and Co. C. P. No. 1 379	
100 Japan T. & Co. Mathia 344	
100 Japan T. & Co. Khandwa 346	
100 Japan T. & Co. Shigam 341	
100 Japan T. & Co. Nigarkhedi 341	
100 Japan T. & Co. Jalna 336	
100 Kuria Mill Latur 305	
100 Varadhan Bros. Dhulia 351	
100 Landri & Co. Z-wach Old 376	
100 L. K. Vasandji Khandesh 345	
100 Colaba Land Mills Harda 350	

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
Since 21st Sept.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Yesterday.	
This year	
Last year	
Khandesh	6,012 92,348 94,693
Central India	6,208 63,259 36,427
Baras and Nager	6,935 77,427 43,125
Hyderabad-Gaonati	2,198 26,379 10,000
Berar	6,448 2,33,899 1,24,121
Central Provinces	3,778 85,328 32,865
Total Oomras	31,579 5,68,737 4,44,331
Dholera	100 27,103 7,353
N.W. Provinces	220 57,131 32,333
N.W. India	279 11,878 8,537
Rajputana	279 47,293 25,792
Sind-Punjab	1,311 47,293 25,792
Broach	2,567 134
Coimbatore & Harwar	2,942 12,232
Western Northern	2,951 7,323
Cochin	395
Tinnevely & Cambodia	7,025 4,546
Persian	2,877 2,806
American	18,500 41,699
Egyptian and African	32 8,281 18,772
Camilla, Burma and other sorts	64 44
Total	83,609 7,57,400 5,06,587

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
1st Sept. to 22nd Dec.	
In full-pressed Bales.	
Yesterday.	
This year	
Last year	
Europe	2,202 1,42,802 74,491
Japan & China	10,874 1,24,463 1,18,687
Coast Ports	236 7,390 4,129
Un-cumtury by Rail	27,092 34,114
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	41,913 9,915
Total	13,912 3,42,960 2,40,736

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
Ready	21 5 6
Posh.	21 5 0
Mah.	21 5 6
Narandas Motilal Native Gold	21 5 6
Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 5 6
National City	21 8 0

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
Ready	59 10 0
London Ready	26 7 0
Forward	26 7 0
London Shanghai	26 7 0
Opening	2 7 9/16
Closing	2 7 5/8
New York Cent 58.	
Op. H. L. C. Closing	
Posh. 59/14/0 60/11/0 59/12/0 59/12/0	
Maha. 60/1/0 60/3/0 59/14/0 59/14/0	

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32 1/16	
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8	
Bank's buying 3 Mt D A 1/6 3/8	
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8	
Bank's buying DD 1/6 5/32	
Tone of Exchange—Steady Market.	

PARIS.	
Bank's selling D D 9/10	
Bank's buying 3 Mt D A 9/60	
Bank's buying D D 8/45	

JAPAN.	
Bank's selling T T 123 3/4	
Bank's buying D D 123 1/4	

HONGKONG.	
Bank's selling D D 137 1/4	

SIAM.	
Bank's selling D D 174	

SINGAPORE.	
Bank's selling D D 156	

NEW YORK.	
Bank's selling D D 272 1/2	
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1/2	
London Silver per oz. Ready 26-7	
London Silver per oz. Forward 26-7	
Tone of Silver—Quiet and steady. India bought. China sold.	
American Cross Rate 4.88 5/10	
Paris Cross Rate Frs. 124.61	

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
3 Months 4-5/16 per cent.	
6 Months 4-3/8 per cent.	
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.	
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.	
One to three months 5 1/2 per cent.	
Six Months 5 per cent.	
Tone of Money Market: Steady.	
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.	

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper 75/3	
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931/32	
Rs. 94/2.	
4 per cent. Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/10	
4 per cent. Loan due 1900/70 Rs. 87-14	
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.	
5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/4	
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 102-6.	
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 106/0	
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1934 Rs. 103-10.	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.	
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 106-8.	
6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/8.	
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8	
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 84/8	
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/3.	
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 111	
6 per cent. Municipal due 1970/49 Rs. 102/1.	
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.	
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/2	
1355-55 106/5.	
Tone of Market:—Steady. Du'l.	

Bombay, Dec. 28.	
Forward rates, 5th January Sett.	
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/2	
1355-55 106/5.	
Tone of Market:—Steady. Du'l.	

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Forward rates, 5th January Sett.	
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75/2	
1355-55 106/5.	
Tone of Market:—Steady. Du'l.	

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/Virangem	

DR. SAPRU'S CHARGE AGAINST GOVT.

"Let Commission Come And Go, We Shall Take No Notice Of It"

LIBERALS SUPPORT HINDU-MUSLIM PACT

GOVT.'S DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH

The National Liberal Federation resumed its sitting on Thursday noon. The day was spent in discussing various resolutions. One resolution pertained to Hindu-Muslim relations. The Federation affirmed that "National patriotism should be the foundation of representative institutions and such patriotism can best be developed by a system of joint electorates qualified by a reservation of seats for important minorities."

After the resolutions had been discussed and passed and business of the session was over the President, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, was profusely garlanded by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, was lustily cheered when he rose to sign up the proceedings of the Session. He thanked the delegates and the Reception Committee for the honour they had done him. "If I were asked," he said, "to sum up the proceedings of this Conference in a few words, I would say that they are characterized by two leading features. The first feature is the definition of the attitude of the Liberal Party towards the Simon Commission and the second is the resolution regarding Hindu-Muslim unity. If you have achieved any success in clearing the air, you have reasons to congratulate yourselves notwithstanding in whatever other direction you might not have succeeded."

ATTITUDE OF LIBERALS AND CONGRESSMEN

Coming to the Statutory Commission Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru drew a line of distinction between the attitude of the Liberal Party on the one hand and the attitude of Congress on the other. The Indian opinion, other than Liberal, he continued, had steadily, consistently and unhesitatingly contended that the policy pursued by the British Government in respect of the Reforms was neither just nor satisfactory. The Liberals on the other hand had accepted the Reforms relying on the assurances given by Late Mr. Montague. While they acknowledged supremacy of Parliament they never for a moment thought that the preamble of the Government of India Act meant, or it was intended, or it was capable of bearing the interpretation that was now sought to be put by Lord Birkenhead and the men of his line of thought.

With a pinching satire, the President exposed the threadbare hypocrisy behind the tall talk of Indo-British partnership. In this partnership, he added, all the assets were going into the pockets of one party while all the liabilities were devolving upon the head of the other party.

Dr. Sapru then trenchantly criticised the attitudes of various political parties in England towards the great Indian problem.

The conclusion was inevitable that so far as India was concerned any question pertaining to India was approached not from the point of view of Indian interests but from the point of view of British Imperialism. (Hear, hear), by all parties, whether Liberal, Conservative or Labour.

BREACH OF FAITH.

Dr. Sapru gave a free vent to his personal feelings and the feelings of his party when he said:

The Liberals took the British Government by their word and did their best to work the Reforms. But what is the result of their honesty of purpose? I charge the British Government with a deliberate breach of faith. (Applause). No consideration of sobriety and faith should prevent a Liberal from coming to a conclusion that the present attitude of the British Government in respect of this Commission, is a downright breach of faith. Our course is now clear and that is to tell the Government this: "We realize the plenitude of your power but so far as we are concerned neither on the grounds of self-respect nor on the grounds of country's interests we shall put you in a position to say that you had the support of the sane section of Indian politicians. So far the leaders of this party are concerned they have all condemned this step of the Government in emphatic and unequivocal terms. Let the Commission come and let it go, but we shall take no notice of it. (Applause). The responsibility of this Commission on the Government must be undivided."

GOVERNMENT CHARGED.
There was not a policy of non-co-operation, continued Sir Tej Bahadur. He added, "I charge the British Government, the Government of India and the State Secretary for having wilfully non-co-operated with the sane section in the country. Government have shown by their conduct that they are ready to take a leaf out of the book of non-co-operation. (Laughter)." Continuing, the President denounced the attitude of the Anglo-Indian Press which had gone the length of hiding visions of riots before their eyes. If any riots occur, he went on to say, the whole responsibility would lie on those extremists who were carrying on a mischievous and contemptuous propaganda day in and day out to misrepresent India's case. (Applause).

CONGRESS' UNFINISHED BUSINESS.
It was said, continued Dr. Sapru, that there was nothing in common between Liberals and the men who had met at Madras. The President refuted that argument and added that if there was nothing else common, at least there was this thing common between them and the entire country that none of them had any confidence in the Commission. (Applause). Sir Tej Bahadur then referred to the agreement reached at between Hindus and Muslims at Madras. The Liberals, he said, had every reason to rejoice in the communal concord which had come as a result of untiring endeavours of the leaders of both the communities. (Applause).

COMMUNAL UNITY.
Laying emphasis upon the question of Hindu-Muslim unity, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru concluded, "I don't care half so much about the Simon Commission as I do care about this communal unity. (Hear, hear). I attach greater importance to the resolution of Hindu-Muslim unity. I heartily congratulate Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Muslim leaders who met at Delhi for having adopted this sane attitude of sinking communal dissensions at a time of national crisis. I assure you that in any attempt that may be made to bring about unity in the country the Liberal party will do all in its power." (Continued applause).

Amidst scenes of enthusiasm the tenth session of the Liberal Federation was declared to have come to a close.

TOUCHING SCENES IN A. I. C. C.

PT. JAWAHARLAL IN TEARS

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The All-India Congress Committee met this morning to elect members of the Working Committee, etc. The news of the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan was received just before the meeting and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who received it first burst out: "Oh, I have lost one of my friends." Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who came in later came with tears in his eyes.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

After the passing of the condolence resolution, the election of members of the Working Committee was proceeded with. There was some opposition to members proposed by President Ansari but finally the following were elected—Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Motilal Nehru, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Sengupta, Mahatma Muhammad Ali, Pt. Malaviya, Mahatma Thakur Kaishan Azad and Sardar Sardul Singh. Then the election to the panel was proceeded with and those members who were on the panel last year were re-elected with the exception of Mr. Jawahar who was no more a member of the A.I.C.C. and the name of Manne Bhaugik was substituted.

NEILIE STATUE RESOLUTION.

Mr. P. Sambannarthen moved that the statue of Neilie is a standing insult and

CARE AND TREATMENT OF CATTLE

NEED OF CENTRAL CO-ORDINATING AUTHORITY

ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.

The fifth session of the All-India Veterinary Conference was held in Bombay for the first time on Tuesday afternoon at the Bombay Veterinary College, Parel. Mr. K. Hewlett presided. About 200 delegates from all parts of the country attended.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Khan Sahib N. D. Dhakmarwala, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his welcome address said:—Veterinary Science is of enormous service to the human race, and therefore it is of vital importance and advantage that we should be allowed to associate with the medical profession as a comparative section of medicine which will prove of the utmost benefit to both human and Veterinary branches of medicine.

IGNORANCE OF FARMERS.

The ignorance of farmers in veterinary matters is still immense, especially about contagious diseases and it is for us to continue to enlighten them on these matters. We must take trouble to explain to them the benefits of inoculations in various contagious diseases and when they see the sense of it, they would appreciate our efforts and make up their minds to have it done. Some are slow to adopt new methods but they can be converted if we will only lay ourselves open to try to help them.

We must try to eradicate glanders and rabies from India as is done in Great Britain through the aid and application of Veterinary Research and thus confer benefits upon men as well as the animal world. I trust that before long these desires will be realised. It is for those who work in the Laboratory and those who work in the field to collaborate to gain this end.

NEED OF A CATTLE BUREAU.

There is another matter which I wish to impress upon the minds of all members. It is necessary that a cattle Bureau should be established by Government to collect and disseminate information concerning cattle breeding and allied subjects, to assist in the disposal of surplus stock, to keep milk records to establish and maintain here books and to encourage the use of pedigree stock. In short, dairy cattle should receive more attention from the different official mind so that the cows shall be good milkers and the males suitable as draft cattle.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Royal Commission on Agriculture which is now engaged in examining experts with a view to assist in their deliberations about Agriculture proper, has also attached some importance to its important branch, the Veterinary Science and we trust that something good will come out of it and that the status of our profession will be increased.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. K. Hewlett in his presidential address said:—

As your Association is not a recognised one I am unable to take any part in discussing matters dealing with its organisation or with the methods you may wish to advocate for the advancement of the Association's or its members' interests. I cannot associate myself in any way with any of the resolutions you may pass on such subjects. However, I will give you one word of advice. I suggest that you form service Associations in each Province of India on the lines laid down by Government for the advancement of your interests and for your protection but that you keep this All-India Veterinary Association wholly and solely for the advancement of veterinary science and that its deliberations should be restricted solely to matters of a scientific nature.

CULT OF THE HORSE DECLINED.

In 1902 there were few or no motor cars in India and the horse was an indispensable animal for all forms of rapid transit away from the railway, besides which the cult of the horse for sport and pleasure was at its height. Now all this has changed. Throughout India motor cars have displaced horses on the roads to a very considerable extent and in the great cities almost entirely. The cult of the horse too has declined for various reasons and there is no longer the demand for horses for sport and pleasure that there used to be.

In 1902 the energies of the Civil Veterinary Department as it then existed were directed almost wholly towards horse and mule breeding. Now all this has been changed. The Imperial Horse Breeding has been transferred to the Army Remount Department, the Civil Veterinary Department only continuing to deal with Provincial Horse Breeding District Local Board Horse Breeding in selected localities.

FUTURE OF THE PROFESSION.

In the Army although the number of cavalry regiments has been reduced and mechanisation of transport and artillery units is making some headway large num-

DEMAND FOR POPULAR GOVT

KORI EXCHANGE RUINOUS

CUTCH CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS

(From Our Special Representative.)

CUTCH MANDVI, Dec. 29.

The Cutch People's Conference passed a number of resolutions to-day. There was great enthusiasm among the people. Nearly 4,000 of people attended the conference. Mr. Kantiprasad Antani one of the Secretaries of the Conference, resigned as a protest against the resolution of the working committee not to admit people of the depressed classes in the pandal of the Conference. The Conference passed resolutions expressing loyalty towards the State and the throne of Cutch, denouncing popular responsible Government, improvement of ports and establishment of rule of law passed by people's will. The Conference also requested Maharaja Shree to appoint a suitable person as Dewan. It expressed dissatisfaction at the reply given by His Highness to the deputation of the Cutch People's Conference.

EFFECT OF KORI EXCHANGE.

One of the speakers gave an instance in which people imprisoned Raighan, one of the former rulers of Cutch, in the fort of Bhujipura for acting against the wishes of the people. The Conference requested Government to appoint a committee of experts to inquire into the present system of Cutch Kori Exchange and suggest means for an improvement. Mr. Mulraj Karsondas and others said that by the present low exchange, commerce, industry and agriculture were being ruined. The Conference then adjourned till Friday morning.

bers of horses and mules are still maintained and still require veterinary aid as heretofore. But "the writing is on the wall" and the aeroplane and the motor must in the course of time adversely affect the demand for veterinary aid in the Army. These changes, happily, however, have been counter-balanced to a great extent by the increase of interest that is being awakened in the care and treatment of cattle and their diseases, and especially their contagious diseases. There can be no doubt that the future of the veterinary profession in India lies in this direction. The cattle of India are among her greatest assets for on the cattle her agriculture depends.

PROVINCIAL ORGANISATION.

Twenty five years ago but little had been done in this direction, although the appalling losses among the cattle from disease had been recognised years before and measures had been discussed and some measures adopted which, however, were largely inoperative. It was in 1901 that the first organised effort was made to cope with cattle diseases. In October 1901 the Provincial circle (as it was called) was organised in the Punjab by Col. G. K. Walker (then Captain) to deal with cattle diseases by means of Provincial Veterinary Service organised for that purpose. On that service all the Provincial Departments have been modelled and there are now Provincial organisations to deal with cattle diseases in every province in India controlling hundreds of dispensaries and treating many thousands of cattle every year.

INDIA LAGS BEHIND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The changes too in the last 25 years have been great on the education side. The old Lahore College has been abandoned and a magnificent new one erected.

Veterinary Research has also been developed not only at the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research at Muktesar, but also in the Laboratories connected with the Colleges. Although there has been progress in many fields of veterinary work in India during the last quarter of a century, the expansion of the Veterinary Department has not been as rapid as we should have liked it to be and India still lags far behind other countries in this respect.

A further expansion of veterinary activity in India is urgently required. A vast field awaits the research worker into animal disease, for up to the present but the border line has been explored. Research in my opinion is one of the chief needs of India to-day, and things being as they are the only possible agency for carrying it out is an agency of the Government of India.

STANDARDIZATION OF COLLEGE COURSES.

Veterinary Education in India requires to be reformed and adapted to the changed conditions which now exists. The most urgent need is standardization of the various College courses. Since the abolition of the Inspector Generalship of the Indian Veterinary Service in 1912 each Provincial Veterinary College in India has gone its own way and the courses have been varied without any regard to the courses pertaining at the other Colleges. The examinations too are not uniform even in these Colleges which still maintain a 3 years course. This should be rectified. Laboratories and scientific equip-

"LACK OF GOOD FAITH"

PROSECUTION COUNSEL'S CONTENTION

DISAPPEARANCE OF DOCUMENTS EXPLAINED

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Counsel for the prosecution resumed his address to the Court in the Harvey-Nariman case on Thursday. Counsel was willing to concede without hesitation that on the facts, Mr. Nariman was entitled to come to the conclusion that 7/8 in. bars were wrongly ordered. His information at the time was that 5/8 in. bars were being used for piles at the time and hence his conclusion that 7/8 in. bars were wrongly ordered was perfectly correct. But bars could be wrongly ordered for various reasons, owing to incompetency, carelessness, negligence or error of judgment or even ulterior corrupt motives on the part of the man who ordered it. These were the four possibilities amongst others which would suggest themselves to a man who applied his mind to the study of the question. Mr. Nariman leaving aside all the first three possibilities chose the last one and in doing so, Counsel submitted Mr. Nariman showed lack of good faith on his part.

THE ALTERED THEORY.

Continuing Counsel said that it was in evidence that in December 1921 3/4 in. bars were being used for piles and in September 1922 5/8 in. bars were used. Later on Mr. Harvey from some documents he discovered inferred that 7/8 in. bars were being used and that accounted for his altered theory. That was an inference on the part of Mr. Harvey which the court was bound to accept.

The three important documents namely, the pile register for the relevant period, Mr. Palnitkar's draft of the letter to Mr. Sykes asking him to make the addition in the consolidated indent and Mr. Hamid's slip to Harvey, which would have revealed this mystery about these bars had disappeared. Mr. Nariman's contention was that the prosecution had deliberately suppressed these documents. Counsel submitted that it could not be so, as it would not serve any purpose to the prosecution to suppress them.

DISAPPEARANCE OF DOCUMENTS.

Explaining the prosecution theory about the disappearance of these documents, Mr. Velinkar submitted that it appeared that Hamid had originally included in his indent his requirement of 5/8 in. bars for piles. But when Mr. Harvey pointed out to him that he had omitted bars for piles, he at once agreed and by sending a subsequent slip included 7/8 in. bars. But later on, to his great disgust he found out that he had already included 5/8 in. bars for piles and that the 7/8 in. bars were not required by him. Finding himself faced with this situation, Mr. Velinkar suggested, that Mr. Hamid instead of going straight to Mr. Harvey and admitting the whole truth, decided to quietly wait and see the developments and allowed time to pass. And later on, when an opportunity presented itself, he removed most of the documents which would lay the fault at his door, and most probably when he was acting as Superintending Engineer in Mr. Harvey's absence. That was the only way in which the disappearance of the documents could be explained, and the defence story that Mr. Harvey deliberately suppressed them was not correct.

GROUPING OF OFFICERS.

Relating to the suggestion and insinuation made by Mr. Nariman in regard to the "grouping of officers" in B.D.D. Counsel submitted that Mr. Harvey did not apply for the job of Superintending Engineer.

Counsel repudiated the suggestion that Mr. Harvey and Melita could not pull on together.

Counsel were added "And I am afraid Mr. Melita has been the evil genius of Mr. Nariman."

Nariman: There is no evidence to show that.

Counsel: That is my suggestion. Nariman: That is another theory. The Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Velinkar continuing, argued that Mr. Nariman had built up the suggestion

ment should be available in all the Colleges and the College staffs should be strengthened to such an extent as to permit of teachers specialising in their subjects and saving time for study and experiment.

LACK OF CENTRAL AUTHORITY.

The lack of a central authority for co-ordinating measures for dealing with contagious diseases and for tendering advice to the Government of India on Veterinary matters affecting the whole of India Empire has been felt to be detrimental to the Veterinary profession and the progress of Veterinary Science in India. One of the great needs of the future is

of favouritism in regard to the contracts given to Gannon and Dankerley and the sanitary fittings connected with the Adam's patent on slender materials. Mr. Harvey had sworn that the local materials were not satisfactory and had repelled Mr. Nariman's suggestion that the sanitary District was especially created to facilitate Gannon and Company as being libellous.

On the question of good faith, Counsel submitted, the points to be borne in mind were that Sir Cowasji Jehangir had requested Mr. Nariman in March 1925 to give him even privately the name of one officer who took commissions so that action might be taken. Secondly an opportunity was offered to Mr. Nariman to prove his allegations through a judicial inquiry. This he declined as being abhorrent to his sense of self-respect. It was not within the province of the court to pronounce on the action of Government, as to whether the inquiry offered by Government to Nariman was proper or not. The outstanding fact so far as Mr. Nariman's conduct was concerned, was that he put considerations of self above those of the public for whom he was now crying so loud, "and declined to come out into the open."

Mr. Nariman: You mean the department to come out into the open?

Mr. Velinkar: No; you decided to come out.

The inference which Counsel drew from this was that it was probably due to the fact that at the time Mr. Nariman had not in his possession sufficient materials to substantiate his insinuations. Knowing full well that the scope of the Back Bay Inquiry Committee was limited to reclamation alone Mr. Nariman deliberately and with an ulterior object introduced the question of mild steel by the General Member that the bars were for Housing scheme and not for reclamation. Then why did he try to reopen it? asked Counsel.

Magistrate: Why did the Committee allow it?

Counsel: I am not in a position to state that. What I can say is this: Mr. Nariman distinctly knew in October 1924 that the bars had nothing to do with reclamation.

A "WICKED SUGGESTION."

Mr. Velinkar said that so far back as October 1924, Mr. Harvey took upon himself the responsibility for the mistake in the indent for mild steel bars. Counsel submitted it was a wicked suggestion made by Mr. Nariman in the court that Mr. Harvey wanted to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders to the shoulders of his "Indian" subordinates. That suggestion of racial bias was entirely unworthy of Mr. Nariman and was as mean as it was reprehensible.

ALLEGED FAVOURITISM.

Regarding the alleged favouritism shown to the B.C.C. Counsel submitted it was all based on straw. Major Parcella was not in the service of the B.D.D. at all as suggested by Mr. Nariman. He was working on the Military Land Scheme and had much experience in R.C.C. works and in order to better his prospects he resigned his job and joined the B.C.C. as a partner. Therefore, Mr. Nariman's inference that Major Parcella resigned his job because somebody told him that he would get the contract for 80 chavals from the B.D.D. was not correct. Regarding the disbursements of large sums of money found in Major Parcella's Bank account, Mr. Velinkar submitted that Marker's evidence was quite clear on the point. The amounts were paid to Mr. Marker as share of Major Parcella's profits and not as illegal gratification to officers of the B.D.D. as Mr. Nariman insinuated. The case was adjourned to Friday.

the creation of some Central Co-ordinating Authority.

For guidance in these future developments we look forward to the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India now sitting. We hope that the Veterinary profession in India will receive support and encouragement from their recommendations. We feel that our profession has a great work to do and that if given the opportunity we can be of immense service to India.

After electing the Subjects Committee, Mr. B. K. Badami presented a heavy vote of thanks to the chair, after which the conference was adjourned till to-morrow.

FRESH PROBLEMS FOR MUSLIMS

NEED OF ORGANISED POLITICAL OPINION

COMMUNALISTS, "REAL FOES OF INDIA"

H. H. AGA KHAN'S TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

His Highness the Aga Khan has issued the following manifesto to the Indian Muslims:—

"I have been asked by many Muslims to give expression to my thoughts on the present political situation. I respond, because I am convinced that at this formative stage in our growth no patriot can afford to remain silent.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.

Let me first invite attention to the historical bases of our problems, for unless we get our historical background correct we cannot clearly see the path before us. We must start with that great day, in the middle of the last century, when British rule became a rule of law as well as a rule of fact. At this stage, unfortunately, English studies and Western learning were neglected by Muslims and were eagerly seized upon by Hindus; first by mere weight of numbers, and secondly by the avidity with which they absorbed the new learning, the Hindu community acquired a great educational advantage.

ERROR OF JUDGMENT.

The fruits of this advantage were soon conspicuous. The inevitable dissatisfaction of this educated classes with undiluted British rule and a bureaucratic administration grew until it expressed itself in the establishment of the Indian National Congress. Rightly or wrongly the Muslims remained aloof from that movement; in my opinion it was a great error of judgment not to join the Congress from the commencement, but that is only of academic interest now. Divorced from the only organised expression of Indian political thought, Muslims lost ground everywhere. So when an effort was made to adapt the governing machine to the political consciousness of India in the Act of 1919, their position was hopeless. I was myself a member of the Viceroy's Council under that Act and was intensely conscious of its injustice to the Muslim community. Far-sighted Hindus like Mr. Gokhale and Sir Anotosh Mukerji, my colleagues in the Legislature, shared my views. In private discussions Mr. Gokhale admitted that the position was scandalous; Sir A. Mukerji foresaw that it was bound to lead to the establishment of a separate Muslim political organisation.

THE NEW POSITION.

We had to face a new position, in the light of this experience, when Indian affairs took a fresh orientation with the advent of Lord Morley to the India Office and the appointment of Lord Minto as Viceroy—when, to use the words employed by Mr. Gokhale at Benares, the long night of Lord Curzon's administration of sheer inefficiency, with the bureaucratic ideal, was over. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visited Aigra and I gave to the late Mohsin-ul-Mulk a memorandum, on one sheet of a notepaper, embodying the rough sketch of a political organisation for the Muslim community, and left it to him and his friends either to join the Congress as a body and exercise their influence from within, or separately to approach Government. Both were for me means to the same end—the revival of Muslim influence in public and political life and the exercise of their due influence in the administration of the country. My own personal preference then was for association with the Congress and I urged it for I foresaw the Anglo-Russian agreement and a general movement against the Independent Islamic States. But the majority of our people led by Mohsin-ul-Mulk decided to approach the Viceroy separately. They constituted the deputation to Lord Minto, which I led, and secured from him the assurance which frustrated in the separate electorates and direct Muslim representation embodied in the Morley-Minto Reforms. Later the Muslim League was organised on the general lines of my memoranda of 1906, to be the means of expressing Muslim opinion on the politics of the day.

From that time until the outbreak of the War, the League satisfied our needs. True it worked in a spirit of enlightened opportunism, but we might have bemused ourselves if we had attempted to look too far ahead. The situation changed when with the signing of the Armistice

Mr. Lloyd George embarked on his disastrous, cruel and unjust anti-Muslim policy. Muslims with a few exceptions, became the spear-head of an anti-British agitation, some to preserve the Caliphate, others like myself because they bitterly resented, after our sacrifices for victory, the unfair peace conditions which were sought to impose on Turkey. Steadily, the position grew more and more exacerbated until the Turkish victories in Asia Minor brought us to the critical days of Chanak. Then a miracle happened, which we Muslims do not, alas, appreciate. Mr. Lloyd George and the Coalition Government were ready to go to war to deprive Turkey of the fruits of her splendid victories. They sent their notorious "S.O.S." message to the Dominions. But that plain, and often abused individual, "the Man in the Street," rose in protest; led by popular newspapers like the "Daily Mail," "Evening News" and "Daily Express," he refused to allow the nation to be stamped into a new and unnecessary war against Islam and drove the Coalition Government from office. That was an act of justice from plain Englishmen which we Muslims should keep green in our memories.

The reaction of this decision on world politics was great. With the disruption of Tsarist Russia and the abandonment of Mr. Lloyd George's anti-Islamic policy, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and to a lesser but real extent, Egypt, Iraq and Arabia, attained a position of solidity, and of either immediate or potential independence. With the position of the co-religionists abroad assured, Indian Muslims were free to concentrate on their home affairs. That is now more their main pre-occupation.

FRESH PROBLEMS.

Now India has not stood still. The Act of 1919 is working; electorates are gradually being established; the masses are being taught politics and the influence and responsibility of the franchise by the direct experience of voting. This has brought fresh problems in its train.

COMMUNALISM DENOUNCED.

The greatest of these problems, indeed the one which far transcends all others in importance, is the correct relation, present and future of the general body of Muslims with their Hindu fellow-countrymen. The real friends of India are those striving for a genuine and lasting entente, the real foes of India are those who by word or deed inflame differences which unfortunately exist. Now frankly, none can be satisfied with the conditions of the day. His Excellency the Viceroy has made ardent and sincere efforts to establish inter-communal peace. Others who deserve well of us have come it then that all these efforts have—I will not say failed, for no genuine effort can be called a failure have not induced the solid foundation of understanding and confidence of which we are all in search. Surely, because there is no single individual, no organised body, which can, to use common phrase "deliver the goods." Conferences, pacts, and other well-meant efforts have not succeeded, because none can give any conclusive binding force on the masses. Leaders are not enough, the educated classes alone cannot suffice, because there are those overwhelming numbers of people who have the vote and their immediate dependents and will not therefore accept any decision which they have not had a share in making.

FIRST AND MAIN DUTY.

Our first and main duty now is to reform our political organisation to meet the changed conditions of our own times. If we study the politics of democratic countries and we are committed to a democratic constitution—we are struck by one principal fact. The voter, his representative in the legislature, and the political organisation which gives life and strength to the party are all parts of one whole. They all derive their strength from the electorate; they mobilise and direct that strength through the elected representatives of the people. All political power, drawn from the general public, is directed by the elected representatives; they, and they alone, can lead, because they are in vivid contact with the feeling of the electorate on one hand and with the realities of modern government through their work in the legislature on the other.

APPEAL.

My appeal, therefore, is to the elected Muslim members of the legislatures, Imperial and Provincial. They are, and should be, the only real exponents of Muslim thought, sentiment and ambition. I urge them, with all the force at my

PATHAN MENACE GROWING SERIOUS

MASKED MEN BREAK INTO MARWARI'S SHOP

SEVERAL ARRESTS MADE

Bombay is passing through an epidemic of dacoities for the past two months. Following upon the daring outrage committed last week in a Marwari shop another similar attempt was made in the early hours of Thursday morning at Marwari's shop, Mazgaon in a Marwari shop by a gang of Pathans numbering about fifteen who carried away booty to the tune of Rs. 5,000. It is strange that in the last eight weeks four dacoities have been committed in the city employing the same modus operandi for their nefarious business, viz., victimising the Marwaris and pelting the people of the localities with stones and then making good the escape. The Bombay City Police also are at their wits' end and are trying every means to trace the gang, but so far their labours seem to have gone in vain as is apparent from the fresh outbreaks of dacoities which are occurring week after week in different localities. The last one has been recorded in the shop of Laxmichand Purkhadas at Marwaripkadi at about 2 a.m. on Thursday by about fifteen Pathans all masked and armed with lathis.

RAID BY MASKED MEN

Laxmichand closed the doors of his shop at about 11 p.m. on Wednesday and retired to bed with his partners Natham and Jasraj. At about 2 a.m. they were aroused from their sleep by severe knocks on the door and on peeping through the hole of the door they found about fifteen men with masked faces and with lathis in their hands. They did not raise any alarm, but wanted to see at first as to what their night intruders wanted to

PT. MOTILAL CONGRATULATES CONGRESS

"COME BACK AND LEAD TO VICTORY", REPLIES DR. ANSARI

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 29.

Dr. Ansari has received the following cable from Pandit Motilal Nehru:—

"Paris, dated 28.

"President, Indian National Congress, Madras.

"Heartily congratulate the Congress on the resolution regarding national inde-

pendence, the militarist policy of Great Britain and the Simon Commission. Nehru."

In reply Dr. Ansari has sent the following cable to Pandit Motilal Nehru:—

"Thanks for telegram. Unity resolution passed with great enthusiasm, everything as you would have wished. Come back and lead to victory.—Ansari."—Free Press.

When they heard blows on their doors being given by some heavy instruments they escaped from the front door and raised an alarm. Three of the Pathans who were at work on breaking the door pulled it down with a crash and entered the room while the others peeped stones at those who had collected there and kept them at bay. A neighbour living on the first floor hearing the noise awoke from his sleep and saw the Marwaris who were looting by the Pathans. He, therefore, caught hold of a grinding stone lying near his feet and threw it on the Pathans who were pelting stones at the people. The stone struck one of the Pathans on his back and injured him and in the meantime the three dacoits who had got in the houses came out with ornaments and cash collectively valued at Rs. 5,000 and all of them escaped pelting stones all round.

Inspector Dextre of the Byculla Police station being informed went to the scene and with the assistance of the C.I.D. arrested about a hundred Pathans who were marched off to the Byculla Police station but the injured Pathan was not traced. The police are making vigorous enquiries into the matter as the dacoities by the Pathans is a matter now of periodical occurrence.

command, to meet, and to constitute a permanent Muslim governing political body which shall absorb into itself the political activity of the community as a whole, and also finally absorb such antiquated political bodies as at present exist. This body must speak with authority; it must be in a position to enter into compact with Hindus and the British Government and to give them binding force through acceptance by the Muslims as a religious and political entity. I say the British Government as well as the Hindus, because the British will be here for long as we can see and cannot be spirited away merely by being ignored. The need for an authoritative body of this character is great at a time when our constitution is in the melting pot. And in the front rank of the problems associated with this constitutional growth is the question of a truly national army. Before any real Home Rule is possible, India must be in a position to undertake her own defence entirely through her own sons. Until that stage is reached no Home Rule is possible; until that power is acquired no responsible rule of an elected majority is worth considering.—A.P.

FINANCE MEMBER & RESERVE BANK BILL.

REPORTED "VOLTE FACE."

SIR BASIL'S CONFESSION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.

It is reliably understood that Sir Basil Blackett, soon after his return from England wrote demi-officially to selected members of the Central Legislature in the different provinces intimating the result of his mission to England in connection with the Reserve Bank of India Bill. Confession is said to be made by the Finance Member in regard to the reported 'volte face' on his part and on his intention to introduce the shareholders' bank scheme in the next session of the Assembly.

Sir Basil, however, assures those with whom he is in communication that his decision to revert to the shareholders' bank scheme has been taken after mature consideration in the sincere belief that that is the only way but that he has taken all necessary precautions to incorporate in the shareholders' bank scheme many of the safeguards suggested in connection with the State Bank and the stockholders' scheme. In some cases, Sir Basil has supplied some of the members of the Central Legislature with a copy of his revised proposals and it is believed that the claim recently made by the "Statesman" of Calcutta that its forecast of provisions of the revised scheme is correct is based on its having secured one of the few copies thus circulated.

LIBERAL FEDERATION'S RESOLUTION.

The omission of the Finance Member to make any announcement in regard to his intentions in connection with the Reserve Bank Bill, it is stated, has rendered the

BOMBAY RACES.

WINTER MEETING 51H DAY

The following are the acceptances of next Saturday's races. The first race starts at 2 p.m.:—

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Sheema 9/3, Malik 9/2, Nihaya 9/3, Orange Prince 9/2, Sunbar 9/2, Ayloon 8/6, Joyfuss 9/2, Zumar 9/2, Sharwan 9/2, Shogun 8/13, Cheechan 8/13, Naughty Boy 8/13, Sardar 8/13, Saood Beg 8/6, Zainulmulk 8/6, Parliament 8/6, Adai 8/6, Tiger 8/2, Baroda 8/2 and Annal 8/2.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Prince Edward 9/3, Golden Sun 9/3, Maushad 9/3, Tamar 9/2, Raza Khan 9/2, Cought 8/13, Goolab 8/13, Black Hussar 8/13, Britannia 8/12, Serrai 8/12, Roly 8/9, Friday 8/6, Tuesday 8/4, Sterling 8/6, Arora 8/2, Chandra (late White Horse) 8/2, Kantaka 8/2, Salim 8/2, Dilawar Beg 8/2 and Werdik 8/2.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in the Class III and IV.
Scottish Flag 9/0, Vikramsinha (late Wellington) 8/0, Beaver Puff 8/13, Wrigley's Gum (late Mashed Potato) 8/13, Lucky Lad 8/13, Royal Bride 7/6, Puffin 8/12, Lady Junior 8/11, Modesty 8/10, Glen Tree 8/10, Co-Respondent 8/7, Meena 7/10, Thaxted 8/6, Headstrong 7/11 and Jubilant 7/4.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Haji Baba 9/3, Yaldrum 9/3, Alma 9/3, Masud Beg 9/3, White Star 9/2, Black Knight 9/2, Harold 9/2, Fomad 9/2, My Bow 8/13, Manek Malik 9/13, Alder II (late Alder in Iraq) 8/13, Sayyad 8/13, Songs of Araby 8/13, Mangolia 8/6, Lama 8/6, Saturday 8/6, Herbert 8/6, Taisier 8/6 and Maliboo 8/6.

THE OLD YEAR HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Santook 9/10, Pack Up 9/0, Flying Steve 8/8, Pip 8/2, Milltown 8/0, Crisdale 7/12, Tusculum 7/8, and Golden Charm 7/5.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

A Handicap for Arabs in the Class I and II.

Savage 9/1, Telfar 9/0, Ferdinand 8/12, Othello 8/11, Sinan 8/9, Azedin 8/9, Sham-suzman 8/7, Noorulmulk 8/5, Amar 8/3, Dhilun's 8/4, Mashalla 8/4, Salome 8/3, Hawal 8/6, Hazal 8/2, Hishan 8/1, Humorous 8/1, Fereshah 7/13, Tyrant 7/12, Dawood 7/11, Haseeb 7/9, Hongkong 7/8, Matkizman 7/6, Shapoor 7/6 and Moosad 7/4.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

A Handicap for Horses in the Class I and II.

Bell Metal 9/7, Greenfinch 9/1, Joe's Luck 8/1, Defend 9/1, Wild Argosy 8/11, John Clancy 8/10, Heera Mahal 8/7, Stone Murtin 8/5, The Count 7/13, Dick Turpin 7/12, Bayonne 7/10, Casino 7/10, and The Sloop 7/9.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1 1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for horses in the Class II and III.

Aldergrove 9/2, The Sliding Stone 8/10, Rosewater 9/0, Tycho 8/11, Shivaniwas 8/10, Blyth Bachelor 8/8, Cuckoo 8/7, Purand 8/4, King's Yellow 8/2, Riverine 8/0, Shiva Kumari 7/13 and Knight's Cross 7/4.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Div. II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

Mansoor Beg 9/10, Robert 9/7, Chazuvan 9/7, Amalfi 8/4, Asin 7/9, Sanatogen 8/4, Arab Prince 8/11, Backnell 8/0, Manek Beg 8/0, Tarek 8/0, Red Prince 7/9, Ballard 7/6, Khataf 7/6, Gosub 7/2, Mahfouz 7/2 and Selman 7/0.

(a) the responsibility for the withdrawal of the Reserve Bank of India Bill from the consideration of the Legislative Assembly rests entirely with the Government of India.

(b) that the Legislative Assembly had given clear proofs of its readiness to co-operate with the Government of India in the enactment of the Reserve Bank legislation on the basis of the undertakings given by the Hon'ble the Finance Member

(c) that it will be a grave breach of faith for the Government of India to go back on their solemn undertakings given in the Legislative Assembly;

The Conference further resolves that in the enactment of the necessary legislation, care shall be taken to ensure adequate protection of the interests of indigenous banks.—Free Press.

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Principal S. V. Phadnis on Sunday, the 1st January, 1928, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "An Outline of the Buddhist Faith."

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

SAVANTA MALI EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The above Conference will meet in a Pandit near Victoria Garden, opposite the Byculla Station, on 30th and 31st instant and on 1st January between 2 and 6 p.m. Mr. B. B. Phale will preside.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Cheloo and North China are no longer subject to delay.

NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation will be held at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, to-day, at 8.30 a.m. Members of the Council are requested to attend.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a sample of washing and bath soap prepared by Messrs. V. G. P. & Co., 178, Girgaum Road, Gaiwadi, Bombay.

STHANAKWASI JAIN CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the General Committee of S. S. Jain Conference will be held to-day (Friday) and to-morrow (Saturday), at 11.30 a.m. (S. T.), in the Conference office at Kandivadi.

MARATHI GRANTHA SANGRAHALAYA.

A "Pansupari Reception" in honour of the Presidents and Delegates of the 10th National Liberal Federation and Social Conference has been arranged for by this Institution at 8 to 9 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. to-day (Friday) in their Hall, Bani Dnyaneshi Lane, Thakurbar.

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES FILMED.

A novel feature of this year's Congress Session and the Exhibition is the filming of the activities by the Exhibitors' Film Service, Madras, by special arrangement with the authorities. The film will be shortly exhibited at all Indian cinemas and also on the contingent.—Free Press.

THE CHIEF PRIEST OF THE BOHRAS

Bombay during this month of December was enthusiastically busy in according welcome to various notables. Among the distinguished visitors Lord Headley occupies a prominent place. He is the noble product of the Islamic Mission at Woking in England ably conducted by Kawanja Kamaluddin. The Mission owes a great debt of obligation to the helping hand of His Holiness Sardar Sayyada Taber Saifuddin Sahab, the Malaji Sahab of Dawoodi Bohra community. He is always too anxious to further the cause of Islam. His helping hand has been extended to several Islamic bodies and institutions in India and in many other countries of the world. Lord Headley during his stay in Bombay was the guest of His Holiness. The Malaji Sahab has returned to Bombay after three months' tour in various parts of Mewar and Malva.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK.

JULY.

Dec. 29.
Previous Closing Rate 19.63
To-day's Opening Rate 19.60
Difference —.03
To-day's Closing Rate 19.75
Difference plus 12

LIVERPOOL.

Dec. 29.
Previous Closing Rate 20.38
To-day's Opening Rate 20.47
Difference —.01
To-day's Closing Rate 20.61
Difference —.07

Broach Expectation 237 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS
London, Dec. 29.
Silver ready 26 8 0
Higher 0 1 0
Silver forward 26 8 0
Higher 0 1 0
Tone of Market—Steady.

EDUCATE

Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for

ACCOUNTING, BANKING or
SECRETARIAL
POSITIONS AT

BATLIBOI'S

Accountancy Training
Institute.BEST STAFF, BEST TRAINING AND
BEST RESULTS.

Free advice as to selection of Course.

For free Prospectus, write or call at
Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, Fort,
Bombay.DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF
COMMERCE.Enrolments for 1928-29 Examinations
have commenced. These are days of Special-
ists and Davar's College was the first to
introduce these Courses in the successful
teaching of which it enjoys a monopoly of
22 years.Specialise as Bank Officers (C.A.B.);
Insurance Experts (Life, Fire & Marine)
(F. C. I. I.); Company Secretaries (F. I.
S. A.); Business Organisers and Mer-
chants (L.C.C., D.Com.M.C.) and take in
if so desired an Accountancy Course
(G.D.A., F.A.A.O.) as this Profession
is now overcrowded.Tuition Personal (r through Post.
Write or call for 1928-29 Prospectus, 80,
Esplanade Road, (Near National Bank),
Bombay.The
Sombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1927.

THE NATION'S LOSS.

All India will deeply mourn the sudden and most unexpected death of Hakim Ajmal Khan. Though latterly his health was feeble, nobody could imagine his illness would take such a sudden fatal turn. It was only a fortnight ago that he came to Bombay to welcome and honour His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and to present an address to His Majesty on behalf of the National Muslim University of which he was one of the founders. His untimely death is an irreparable loss to the country at a most critical juncture. He was one of the few leaders respected and loved by Muslims and Hindus alike. He too, made Hindu-Muslim unity the cardinal principle of his public life. In the letter that he wrote to Mahatma immediately after the latter's arrest in 1922 he said: "I have no doubt that the secret of the progress of our country lies in the unity of Hindus and Mussalmans and other races of India. Such unity should not be based on policy, for that in my opinion would be only a kind of an armistice. So highly do I prize this unity, that if the country gave up all other activities and achieved that alone, I would consider the Khilafat and Swaraj questions automatically solved to our satisfaction. For the achievement of our objects is so intimately connected with this unity that to me the two appear identical. We can achieve it only by the sincerity and purity of our hearts. Not until every one of us has driven selfishness out of his mind will our country succeed in achieving its objects." These are profound, true sentiments, as useful to-day as when he wrote them. The last sentences reveal the character of the man whose loss we all mourn. For he was himself one of the most sincere and most selfless of Indians. That was why he and Mahatma Gandhi were drawn to each other like brothers, and none will mourn his death more deeply than Mahatma. Hakimji was Mahatma's right-hand man in those strenuous days of Non-cooperation especially in maintaining perfect unity between Hindus and Muslims. And it was on him that Mahatma most relied during the period of his incarceration. In his message to the Madras Congress addressed to the President he said: "Regret unavoidable absence. I shall be with you in the Congress and the country. We trust be unanimously support the boycott of the Commission and the country would follow unitedly and vigorously. May the Congress under your leadership succeed in making Hindu-Muslim Unity an accomplished fact during the next year." Alas, this has proved to be his last message to the Congress and the country. We trust before he passed away he heard of the fair fulfilment of his expectations about the

Congress. The Congress and the country cannot honour his memory better than by faithfully following his last message to the letter and in all its spirit.

CHARTER OF TOLERANCE.

The passing of the resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity at the Congress is verily, as Mrs. Naidu observed, an epoch-making event in the epoch-making Madras session of the Congress. The new Pact is by universal consent a great advance on the Lucknow Pact of a decade ago and marks the strides that Hindus and Muslims have together taken towards nationalism and unity. It marks, too, let us hope, the close of a dark chapter in the recent history of India and the beginning of a new and brighter one, worthy of the Swaraj to come. So momentous is the new Pact, aptly described as the Charter of India's Tolerance, that it is necessary for every Indian to study it reverently and to realise the responsibilities it imposes upon him. Both the origin and the consummation of the Pact are more Providential than the result of a premeditated plan. Several attempts at unity in the last year and before had proved more or less abortive, mainly because they tackled the symptoms more than the disease of disunion; till in March last some leading Muslims themselves met at Delhi and made one supreme attempt to touch the very heart of the problem. After prolonged deliberations, they presented the country with the historic proposals in favour of joint electorates coupled with some safeguards for the minority interests of the Muslims. These safeguards included the reservation for the present of seats for Muslims in the Council on the population basis, the granting of Reforms to the North-West Frontier Province and the separation of Sind. The offer of these proposals by eminent Muslim leaders themselves was almost Providential. The proposals were wholeheartedly endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee at its Bombay meeting in May, with the addition of the proposal that Andhra and Karnataka should also be formed into separate provinces. The Committee's resolution was fairly well received by the country except by extreme communalists. The Committee met again at Calcutta in October and passed important resolutions on the cow and music questions and on conversions. These resolutions, too, were fairly well received by the country, especially by the Muslims. The resolution as finally passed by the Congress embodies the Delhi proposals as supplemented by the A.I.C.C. resolution in Bombay, adds Utkal to the new provinces to be formed, and also safeguards the claims of the Sikhs in the Punjab. As regards the Calcutta resolutions on the cow and music questions a fresh draft prepared by Mahatma has been substituted for them. Mahatma's resolution goes far further than the Calcutta resolution in conceding to each community its rights, trusts each on its honour to respect the other's feelings and voluntarily to restrain itself in the exercise of its rights and stresses the duty of each community not to resist the other in the latter's exercise of its rights.

The most outstanding feature of the new Pact is the exit of the communal electorates, which experience has proved to be a ban of the public life of the country. There could not possibly be any opposition in the Congress to this feature. All hailed it with delight and were prepared to pay if necessary a price for it. The discussion centred round some of the safeguards claimed by the Muslims. The demand for Reforms in the N.W.F. Province could not be logically denied by the rest of India. All that a section of the Congress claimed was that simultaneously with the Reforms in the province an adequate system of judicial administration should also be introduced. This was a reasonable claim, though it was implied in the granting of Reforms, and was readily conceded by the Muslims. The opposition to the reservation of seats was confined to a small minority. But when it was pointed out that such reservation would be needed only in the transitional stage and that some compensation was necessary to a diffident minority gracefully volunteering to part with its separate electorates, the opposition was speedily reconciled. The question of Sind was harder. At first some Hindus carried away the impression that the separation of Sind was designed and justified on purely communal grounds and that it would, therefore, be a dangerous precedent. But while it may be conceded that the Sind Muslims wished to have a province where they would be in a majority, many non-Muslims justified the separation of Sind on purely non-communal grounds. They rightly contended that geographically, linguistically and culturally Sind was and should be a separate province and that it was on these grounds that the Congress itself had made it a separate province seven years ago before the communal conflict began. This line of reasoning has satisfied most of those who at first opposed the separation of Sind. Thus after a long debate at an all-night sitting of the Subjects Committee, the whole Congress was finally persuaded to accept the new Pact without a single dissentient voice. This is an achievement never surpassed in the annals of the Congress.

The success of the Pact is primarily due to the Muslim leaders who first formulated the Delhi proposals. The country cannot

be too grateful to these leaders. Among the Congressmen who strove to obtain the support of the Congress to the proposals none has laboured more persistently or more successfully than Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar. It seems to be due to Mahatma and Pandit Malaviya that the resolution was given a shape acceptable to the Subjects Committee. And finally the credit of securing the unanimous verdict of the Congress in favour of the resolution goes by general consent to Mrs. Naidu, Maulana Mahomed Ali and pre-eminently to Pandit Malaviya. Panditji's speech must have been extraordinarily appealing to have brought the plain blunt Maulana Mahomed Ali on his knees at Panditji's feet. But for the whole unique phenomenon, for stirring the whole nation to its depths the country's best thanks are due to Lord Birkenhead and his allies, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald not excepted. Yet in the hour of triumph, let us not forget humility. We have yet to get out of the wood before we can halloo. Every Congressman should rally round the new Charter of Tolerance and see to it that it is endorsed by the All-India Muslim League, the Hindu Mahasabha and indeed by the whole country. Not till then shall the Congress have proved itself wholly worthy of its Declaration of Independence.

PERTINENT ADVICE.

His Highness the Aga Khan has done a signal service to the Muslim community in the very timely words of exhortation and advice he addresses to it in his statement which we publish elsewhere. In historical perspective he traces the causes of the present educational and political backwardness of the Muslims and he declares that it was a "great error of judgment" on the part of the Muslim community to hold aloof from the Indian National Congress when it was established. We are sure nationalist Muslim leaders will find in this frank declaration from such a highly influential and trusted quarter about the need of every community joining the Congress an added encouragement to their efforts to rid their fellow religiousists of communal suspicion and narrow outlook. The latter must learn to look beyond the "enlightened opportunism" of the Muslim League. They must come forward and courageously play their rightful and important role in the truly national politics of the Congress. There is room in the country for organisations separate from the Congress with the strictly limited objective of interpreting the wishes of individual communities so that they may help in harmonising communal relations all over the country. But in shaping the general political policy and demands of India such organisations must not be anti-national. The Aga Khan's statement should be an eye-opener to Muslim communalists who are so keen at present on causing splits and obstructing nationalist Muslim leaders of broad-minded outlook like Mr. Jinnah.

RATIONAL ACTION.

The recent communique from the Government of India announcing the extension of the date for the preliminary cartoons to be submitted by the artists desirous of decorating the walls of the Government buildings at New Delhi is indicative of the rational action necessary for the systematic encouragement, hitherto denied, to Indian artists. It was, as we suggested a few days ago, obviously unfair to expect, as the Department of Industries and Labour expected, the preliminary cartoons from the artists by the first of February. We are glad, therefore, to learn that the artists have been granted a month's extension for the preparation of their preliminary designs. But that extension will be practically nullified if the information about the procedure and the extension of the date for the cartoons does not reach the artists. May we, therefore, again suggest that the Government of India should once more request the provincial governments to communicate the information to newspapers and journals, English and vernacular, as well as to institutions accessible to artists in the different provinces? The paintings invited for the decoration of the walls of the buildings at New Delhi should mark an important stage of development of the efforts, which until very recently maintained their academic outlook for a planned and continued advancement of Indian art. And, we hope that those responsible for the conduct of the scheme of the paintings at New Delhi, in the procedure they adopt as well as in the personnel of the Committee, will be guided by a dispassionate and impartial examination of the present Indian conditions in art which alone can secure for Indian artists the opportunities essential for an evolution, not erratic, of Indian art. The further that wall space now allotted to Indian artists, provides, without doubt, an increase in scope for them. We hope, therefore, that the Government of India having decided to give the Indian artists a chance, will secure for them the right chance, the just condition and outlook from those entrusted with the conduct of the examination and selection of the designs submitted by Indian artists. It would be superfluous to demand that they will not regard the present actual conditions of art in India as a crutch that may be ignored or avoided. The demand is not less inevitable than obvious. Nor should the Committee overlook the ultimate aim of their present endeavour.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

WANTED: PRACTICAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE BOYCOTT OF SIMON JURY.

(BY LALA LAJPATRAI)

My countrymen, I notice, do not propose to remain contented with a boycott of the Commission. They want to do more. Some have proposed an abstention from the active work of the Assembly and the Councils, without resigning their seats. In my judgment this will be a fatal mistake. In the Assembly and the Councils we cannot do much positive good, but we can prevent a great deal of mischief. Let us take the case of the Assembly. It consists of 140 members, 40 of whom constitute the official and nominated block. Add to these the 12 European non-officials. The Nationalists are divided into 3 parties, the Congress, the Nationalist and the Independent. I am certain that the Independent party will not agree to this course. I am almost certain that the majority of the Nationalist party also will not agree. This will be going against our election pledges. Even the Congress party members have in some cases given that pledge. But even if that were not so, what will be the effect of their abstention from attendance except that the hands of the Government and the reactionaries will be strengthened and they will succeed in passing measures like the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1926. I will beg of my countrymen to be more practical in their policies. If there are any among the members of the Assembly who consider it "Infra Dig" to be there, or who think they can do more useful work outside (as some of them certainly can) they should vacate their seats after the winter session, and let others take their places. That will be common sense.

FATAL MISTAKE.

But to follow "policy" of abstention in the present circumstances will be fatal to the true interests of the country. On the other hand, I wish the members to feel that they can be loyal to their constituencies and true to themselves only, if they make it a point "not to be absent from the Assembly even for an hour." These absences are sometimes extremely harmful to the popular cause. Members who, for private reasons, cannot attend the sittings of the Assembly, ought to resign. But non-attendance is inexcusable. Several times during this year the Government won victories over us because of the absence of our members. In my humble judgment, members who make light of their duty in this respect, do a great wrong to their constituents. What I have said about the Assembly is equally applicable to the Councils. Whether in majority or in minority, it is our duty to be in our places and do what we can for our country and constituents. This kind of talk gives an excuse to those persons who think absence pays them better. They retain the dignity of being Mr. T. A.'s without paying the price of it. In this respect I cannot hold out to them a better example than that of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who never misses a sitting if he can help it. Surely he does so at great sacrifice. If he thought the sacrifice was not worth making neither he nor Mr. Jaykar would sit there from day to day only to find that their work is rather of a negative kind.

IMPRACTICAL PROPOSALS.

My revered friend, Pandit M. M. Malaviya has proposed "non-payment of taxes" and "boycott of British goods" in case the British Government refused to give us responsible Government according to our scheme by January, 1930. With all my reverence for him, both these proposals are impracticable. Non-payment of taxes on an All-India basis is an impossible scheme. It cannot succeed. Non-payment of taxes in selected local areas for certain local grievances is always thinkable and worthy of consideration. But non-payment of taxes on general political grounds has never been adopted in any country. In a country like India with so many diverse interests, it is unthinkable.

BOYCOTT ALL FOREIGN CLOTH.

Boycott of British goods is also impracticable. What we should do is to concentrate on the boycott of foreign cloth and also to carry on a propaganda for the boycott of British ships, British banks, British Insurance Companies and

such other British institutions as exploit us. Mr. Tassie's insincere speech at the Calcutta St. Andrews' dinner should be met by a complete breaking of all social and commercial relations with the class which he represents. If that is not practicable then we should stop talking big and betake to more humble pursuits in the way of nation building. Let us remember the famous advice of Parnell to his countrymen:—"We shall never permit outsiders for an instant to be tempted beyond our strength." Let us do everything that is necessary to cultivate strength, put our house in order, settle our differences, put ourselves under discipline and take to a life of privity and simplicity. Then we can do what our strength justifies. Then a little straining of it even won't matter. But under the present circumstances to talk big is only to prove our helplessness and help in creating an atmosphere of depression and dissensions. Some friends talk of obstruction. They have tried it and failed. To try it again would be nothing short of foolhardiness. Discriminate obstruction is the only thing sensible and practicable. Let us keep to our sheet-anchor i.e., the good of our country. I will conclude this article by a quotation from the life of Parnell by O'Brien, as it so aptly applies to our circumstances:

PARNELL'S EXAMPLE.

"Parnell had no fars, and scarcely any preferences; as to methods. So long as the old mad Rules or Rules made it still possible for Joe Biggar to turn the Prince of Wales out of his seat over the clock to entertain some Irish lady friend of his, Parnell devoted himself to the Platonic mysteries of Obstruction with the fanaticism of a man of one idea. But no sooner was that diamond mine worked out, and Joe Biggar forced to look for other entertainment, his great master or (as some thought at the time) pupil in Obstruction turned of the stupendous popular forces precipitated, as the chemists say, by the Land League of Devoy and Davitt. When the Land League's sentence of death came, he turned to the No-Rent Manifesto. When that in turn had run its day, he calmly addressed himself to negotiations with his jailers, and, by his Kilmainham Treaty emerged with the most amazing paper of concessions ever wrung from an Imperial Government by its prisoner—concessions which but for the tragedy in the Phoenix Park, must have blossomed into Home Rule a generation ago. Those who found in the Kilmainham Treaty a capitulation rather than a triumph would have repented in sackcloth and ashes had they only been aware of the state of facts in which Parnell had to work his miracle."

DOGGED DETERMINATION.

"When the Phoenix Park tragedy buried him from the nights, Sisyphus set himself doggedly, although with a heavy heart, to roll up the stone again from the bottom. The field of active conflict with the law in Ireland, he had the candour to own, was closed to him, as had been the field of conflict with the rules of Parliament. He satisfied himself that the work of prolonging in Ireland the deathless war with the oppressor—for the moment the most urgent, indeed the indispensable—might safely be left to younger or more fire-eyed enthusiasts. He himself soared placidly away to his eyrie on the cedar-top at Westminster to await his luck, and it soon came in the Household Suffrage Bill of 1884, which had only to be extended to the "mud cabin vote" in Ireland, as he speedily made sure it must, to revolutionise the situation from top to bottom and deprive England of any pretence of an alternative between governing Ireland as a Crown Colony or yielding to the all but unanimous claim of her representatives. Opportunism all, the purists who refuse to let their foot rest on this too solid earth will say; but the opportunism not of the knavish politician, but of the patriot of genius who seizes the propitious hour for an advance for his disarmed nation, making quite sure it is an advance, whenever the next propitious moment arrives. The old Gaelic proverb 'If you are weak, it is no harm to be cunning'—is of the essence of wisdom for a nation that cannot choose its weapons, and Parnell never offered any excuse for practising it."

Previous articles appeared on 20th and 23rd instant.

Notes of the Day.

En Secondes Notes.

Opposite Bori Bunder there is considerable disappointment and not a little chagrin that the Liberals have emphatically declared they would have nothing to do with the Simon Commission. Political old aunts in Anglo-India derive some consolation, however, in the fact that the horrid word boycott does not occur in certain speeches at the Liberal Federation meetings. But the old aunts are very much concerned. They are aghast at Madame Soft-heart Liberal thinking of a second marriage, breaking up the old home, the old friendly associations with officialdom. "Tut, tut, my dear," they say, "don't you see that a second marriage is only the triumph of hope over experience?" It is a perilous experiment which they wish Madame Liberal not to hazard. Fortified by the knowledge that Liberals are ardent social reformers, we however, venture to suggest to Madame Soft-heart Liberal that she should courageously embark upon the latest American experiment of a "Companionate Marriage" with Mr. Goodman Nationalist. Millions and millions of Madame's countrymen will throw the rice of good wishes at the ceremony. We can confidently predict that as an exception to the rule hope in Madame's case will triumph and materialise, considering what Madame's experience has been.

Courageous Confession.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai deserves congratulations on his courageous confession at the meeting of the Liberal Federation on Wednesday that the Liberals do not count in the country. He asked his fellow delegates "to consider in a calmer mood" the reasons why a political party possessing in his estimation "great ability, experience and prestige" had no hold over the public. In his opinion it was a vital issue before the Liberal Federation. So it should, indeed, be. Our Liberal friends would do well to appoint a strong sub-committee of the Federation with power to co-opt as many members as they like which should explore this deplorable state of affairs. The sub-committee will naturally have sitting upon it ex-Ministers and other upholders of the "Reforms" whose faith in the lyrical form of Government has suffered considerable attrition. It will have the co-operation of men whose statistical knowledge about India is as abundant as their belief in the ultimate good intentions of Britishers. Why is it that men of this type cannot attract the mass mind of India? Closer contact with the Congress mentality may perhaps help them in solving the conundrum.

Mistaken Attitude

Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar's warning to the Congress at its session in Madras that it is impossible to manage Congress executive affairs on slender finances will, we hope, be taken to heart by all interested in making this premier political organisation of the country financially competent to discharge the multifarious and increasing burdens devolving upon it. The one error collected under the inspiring lead of Mahatma Gandhi is now exhausted. The mistaken and indifferent attitude of some Congressmen in regard to the necessity of collecting plenty of funds for the Congress central organisation is responsible for the present unhappy position of the Congress Executive. Delegates fees must be raised if expenses of the annual session are to be promptly defrayed. We do not know why provincial organisations of the Congress should not contribute their quota towards the central fund. Some such arrangement is not only desirable. It is imperative.

Far, Far Behind.

A good deal of oratory has naturally been indulged in at social and educational conferences at Madras in emphasising and discussing the need of women's education in India. At such gatherings it is felt that there is no necessity from descending from the general to the particular. Practical details of educational schemes are left to be thrashed out afterwards. But how very far behind India is in women's education, what a heavy leeway it has to make can be realised when one compares women's educational advance in India with that of America. How great and rapid the American advance has been can be gathered from the tribute of admiration to American women by an English publicist who visited New York recently. "The women of America," he says "come to physical maturity at an early age but they retain their youth, for it is preserved by simultaneous intellectual development." He tells of how he on one occasion "dined with a charming young American girl, listened to her admirable criticism of Marcel Proust, watched with pleasure her self-possessed grace, admired her dignity, good breeding and naturalness. . . and then learned that this superb young Diana was fourteen years of age." "Some" girl that!

A NATION IN MOURNING.

INDIA'S TERRIBLE LOSS

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN DEAD

HIS MEMORY WILL LIVE

THE MAN AND HIS WORK

LEADERS' APPEAL TO COUNTRY

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The news regarding the sudden death of Hakim Ajmal Khan this morning has cast a deep gloom in the Congress Nagar.

Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress, interviewed by the Associated Press, said:

"On the eve of my departure from Madras full of hope and joy at the success of the Congress I received the terrible news of Hakim Ajmal Khan's death. I am crushed under the weight of this great national calamity and my personal loss."

HIS MEMORY WILL LIVE.

One of India's greatest sons is no more. No more shall his firm determination put heart into waverers. No more shall his wise counsel keep in check the impetuosity of irresponsible enthusiasts. No more shall he lead us in our fight for freedom. But his memory will live and his work for the country shall yet bear fruit.

HIS CONSTRUCTIVE GENIUS.

The Tibbiya College and the Jamia Millia Islamia at Delhi will remain as monuments of his constructive genius. The Tibbiya College is fortunately on a sound financial footing. Not so, however, is the Jamia Jama, Hakimji's dearest child.

With weak and snail health Hakim Ajmal Khan devoted his last days to provide funds for it. His last desire was to see the Jamia on a firm financial basis. It was not to be. Let us who are left behind fulfil the deceased leader's last cherished desire.

APPEAL TO THE NATION.

I appeal to the nation to show its regard for its great memory by contributing liberally to the funds of the Jamia the National Muslim University, Delhi."—A. P.

HINDU MAHASABHA'S CONDOLENCE.

The special session of the Hindu Mahasabha adopted to-day (Thursday), a resolution of condolence on the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan.—A. P.

HIS PRESTIGE AND INFLUENCE.

In moving the resolution about the sad demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, President of the National Liberal Federation said: "I have to inform you of a most deplorable event the news of which has come to us only this afternoon, viz., the sudden death of a Great Indian Leader, Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib, which took place at Rampur this morning. The Hakim Sahib was a most respected citizen of Delhi and one of the most influential leaders in Northern India. He represented an ancient Mahomedan stock which has ever been held in great respect and reverence by the entire Muslim community. In Delhi nobody commanded such a high prestige and influence as the late Hakim Sahib."

The following life-sketch of Hakim Ajmal Khan was written by Mr. C. F. Andrews a few years ago:—

The chief ancestors of the family, to which Hakim Ajmal Khan belongs, and from whom he derives his origin, were residents of Kashgar, the famous city of Turkistan in Central Asia. The ancestor, who came to India held a leading place in the service of the Emperor Bahar. When the King invaded India, this ancestor was given the command of one thousand horsemen, and was a close companion in all the Emperor's adventures. The family to which Hakim Ajmal Khan belongs has produced a long line of physicians.

The reputation of the family for medicine reached its highest point under Hakim Sharif Khan, who was the honoured grandfather of Hakim Ajmal Khan himself. Hakim Sharif Khan had written before his death a large number of treatises on medicine.

Hakim Mahmud Khan was the father of Hakim Ajmal Khan. He lived to a great age and died in his 74th year. As in the case of Hakim Sharif Khan, he had a very large medical practice in Delhi itself and in the whole of the North of India. People came to consult him from all parts. His house in Delhi was famous for its open-hearted hospitality. During his days, the School of Unani Medicine at Delhi became celebrated, not merely in Delhi itself, but in all the Middle East and Near East, as far as Constantinople and Cairo in one direction and as far as Bokhara in another.

The first visit I paid to the Hakim Sahib, was to me a memorable occasion. He had been brought up in the old school of Anglo-Indian thought, and imagined that there was an almost impassable gulf between Hindus and Mussalmans due to caste on the one hand and religious prejudice on the other. This opinion, which I had carried with me direct from England had already received a good many

shocks on my arrival at Delhi. But the sight which shattered it and made me revise it altogether, was the evidence before my eyes of the Hakim Sahib's hospital waiting-room where the sick people had gathered together. It was pointed out to me by the missionary, who introduced me, that every type and religion were represented and when Hakimji came

COUNTRY'S TERRIBLE LOSS

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Mr. S. Sreenivasa Iyengar, Seth Jambhaji Bajaj and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru have issued the following appeal on the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan:—

Both the nation and the country have suffered a terrible loss. We trust that his memory will be worthily perpetuated by the country. We fully associate ourselves by the proposal made by Dr. Ansari that the best monument will be to do what he would have loved most to do and what he would undoubtedly have achieved if he had been spared longer. The Jamia National University, Delhi, started during the Non-co-operation days is not in a sound financial position. We trust that Hindus as well as Moslems will see to it that his wishes are carried out by placing this deserving institution on a sound and enduring basis.—A. P.

in, he made no difference whatever between rich and poor, Hindu and Mussalman; all were treated alike, and I noted especially the number of the Hindu poor who received free treatment.

But to return to Hakim Ajmal Khan's own life story, he was educated in his youth in all the Islamic branches of learning. His literary education was completed under different teachers. It consisted of Persian and Arabic Grammar, the study of the Quran, Logic, Physics,

Literature, Astronomy, Mathematics, Islamic traditions. He was not taught English. He still speaks English with some hesitation, though he has picked up a good working knowledge of the language from his journeyings abroad. His knowledge of Urdu literature is extensive, and it is always a pleasure to hear him speak in the Urdu language.

His knowledge of medicine began from a very early age under his father. But the chief store of his medical knowledge he received from his elder brothers, especially his elder brother Hakim Abdul Majid Khan. It is probably true to say, that his own medical reputation has exceeded that of any of his predecessors. The fame of the Tibbiya never stood so high in the estimation of countries abroad as in the days of Hakim Ajmal Khan.

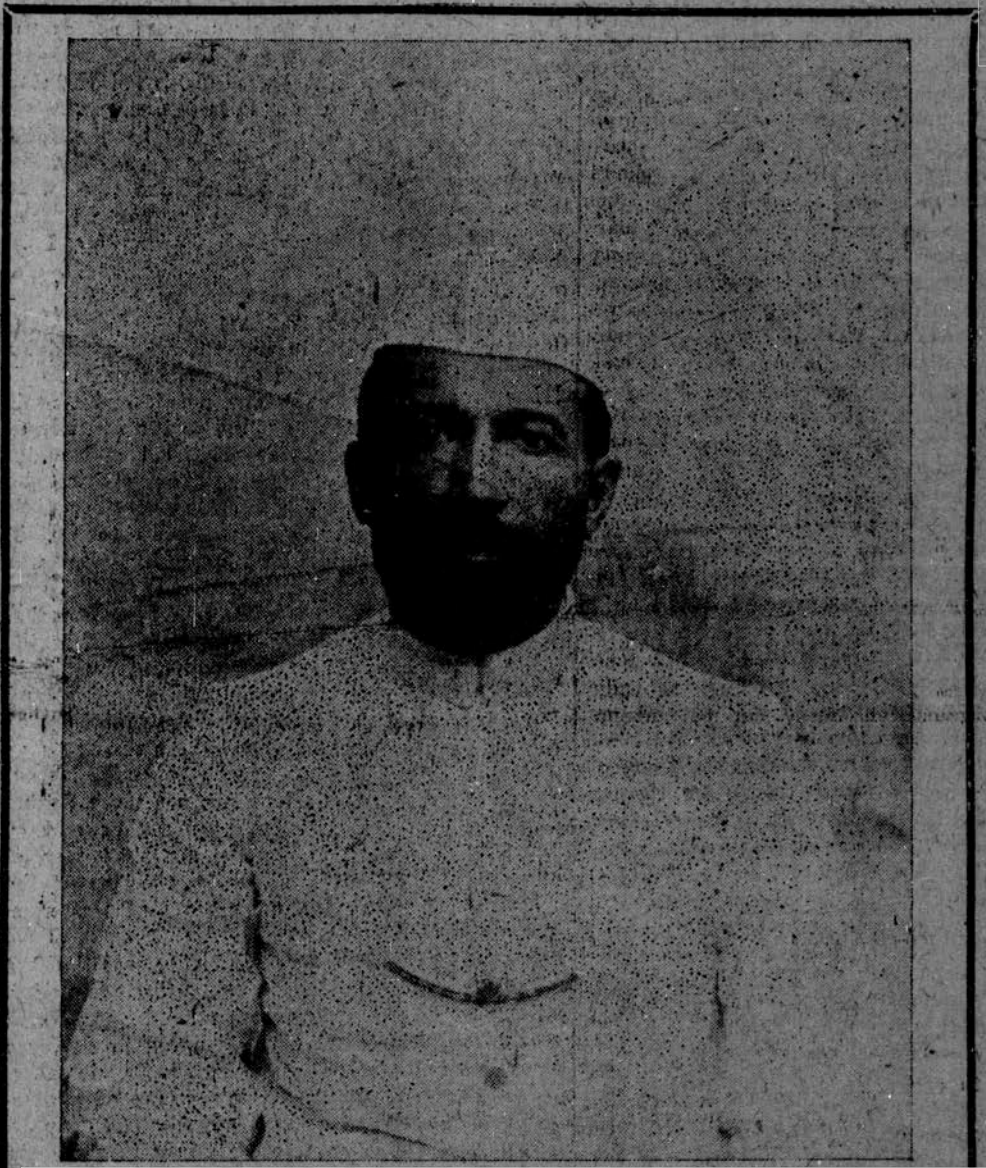
When I arrived in Delhi from England in March, 1904, the Hakim Sahib was absent in Mesopotamia. This was the

towards the French people. From Paris he went on to Berlin, where he again made every enquiry into hospital arrangements with a view to his own proposed College in Delhi. The Oriental Library was also open to him for consultation. At Vienna he followed the same course of enquiry.

Hakim Ajmal Khan is not merely famous for his medical skill, but also for his writings on medicine. He has written many treatises which have become popular among which the best known are an 'Introduction to Medical Terms,' and 'A Taun' or 'The Plague.'

UPHOLDER OF HINDU MUSLIM UNITY.

For very many years Hakim Ajmal Khan, following the tradition of his family had been taking interest in public affairs. But, up to the time of his visit to Europe his interests were almost entirely confined to his own community though all the while he had been on friendly terms with others, as I have shown



HAKIM AJMAL KHAN, THE GREAT INDIAN PATRIOT, CHANCELLOR OF THE NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY, PASSED AWAY AT RAMPUR ON THURSDAY MORNING.

first of his travels abroad and his tour was an extensive one. He visited Basra, Osair, Kat-ul-Amara, Baghdad, Zulkaid, Kufa Najaf-Ashraf and Karbala-i-Mulia. In addition to many visits to pilgrim shrines, he consulted libraries in those cities and met and conversed with experts of every science, especially that of medicine. His whole journey lasted three months. He was greatly interested in the indigenous schools where education was given to the children. The new type of school which was introduced by the late Sultan, Abdul Hamid Khan, gave him many suggestions, some of which he utilized later.

When he returned to Delhi in May 1904, I was in the Hills, on language study as a missionary. My first visit to the Hakim Sahib, which I have already mentioned, took place later in that year. From that time forward until his visit to Europe in May 1910. I constantly went to see him at his house, and dined with him frequently and met him at public functions where we would often get apart from the crowd and talk together about different public affairs.

HAKIM'S VISIT TO EUROPE.

An event of great importance happened in his own life, when Hakim Ajmal Khan visited Europe in the year 1911. The journey in Europe lasted three months, and he returned to India in the autumn of the same year. He reached London on June 7, and through the intervention of Sir Theodore Morison, he was able to visit all the leading hospitals and medical colleges of London. He also spent many hours in the Libraries of India Office and the British Museum. From London he went to Oxford and Cambridge.

On his way back to India, Hakim Ajmal Khan made a tour of the continent. In Paris, owing to the good offices of certain friends he was able to see thoroughly the famous State Hospital and also to visit

DEVOTED SERVANT OF COUNTRY.

INDIAN LIBERALS' TRIBUTE.

The following resolution touching the sad death of Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib was unanimously carried by the National Liberal Federation on Thursday:—

"This Liberal Federation has just learnt with deep sorrow of the sudden death of Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib of Delhi and places on record its tribute for his memory. In his death Delhi loses its premier citizen, the Unani system of Medicine its most commanding exponent, and Indian Nationalism a leader of rare personal charm whose memory will always be cherished as that of a devoted servant of the country and of one whose constant effort was by his personal example and great influence to establish peace and harmony between the Hindus and his co-religionists."

Entente and had done his utmost to bring it about. But it was not till the year 1918 that he became actually prominent in politics. In December of that year a memorable Congress was held at Delhi, and Hakim Ajmal Khan accepted the responsible post of Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Congress at Delhi, was exceptionally large in its numbers, and the work of the Chairmanship of the Reception Committee was extremely arduous.

After the Congress was over, Hakim Ajmal Khan had settled down to his regular work of healing the sick and looking after the hospital patients and the medical students, and encouraging the growth of medical knowledge among Indian women by his Tibbiya Medical School. Suddenly, into the midst of these quiet activities came the outbreak in the Punjab, in April, 1919. It was then that I saw the Hakim Sahib in all the true greatness of his character. Night and day he laboured for peace among the common people; and it was only through his intervention, along with Swami Shradhananda, that peace was maintained, and the city of Delhi, which he loved so well, was saved from Martial Law. Then came later the disclosure of the terrible things that had actually been done in Amritsar and Lahore and other places under the stress of Martial Law. The Hakim Sahib had written to me quite simply: "My political ideas were wholly changed by the iniquitous deeds of the present bureaucracy in India during the Martial Law days in the Punjab, in the year 1919." This sentence is literally true.

Later, in the year 1920, came the further knowledge of broken pledges, when the Treaty of Sevres was signed on behalf of the Indian Government and with the Indian Government's consent. From that time forward the Hakim Sahib became a staunch supporter of Mahatma Gandhi; and when C. R. Das was arrested on the eve of the Ahmedabad Congress in 1921, he accepted the post of President which was unanimously offered to him and thus crowned the whole work of his own life in the cause of Hindu-Muslim Unity. Since the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and his imprisonment, the leadership of the whole movement, for the time being has practically developed upon him, and in spite of failing health and a weakened physical constitution he has done his very utmost to fulfil the work. In all this arduous under-taking, he has had the devoted sympathy and support of Dr. M. A. Ansari who has been all through his translator into English as well as active helper in organisation. The friendship between Dr. Ansari and the Hakim Sahib has been very close indeed, and it has become

HIS LETTER TO MAHATMA.

The spirit of Hakim Ajmal Khan is seen most simply expressed in his letter to Mahatma Gandhi when Mahatmaji was arrested and placed in Subarnati jail in March, 1922. "I can feel happy," he writes, "at your arrest only when I find that as a mark of the profound respect, which it has for you the country takes still greater interest in the national movement than the it did when you were free. It gives me infinite pleasure to see that the country observed perfect peace. This is a clear sign of the spread of the spirit of non-violence in the country, which is as essential for our success as pure air is necessary for life. I have no doubt that the secret of the progress of our country lies

CONGRESS ACHIEVEMENT

"We have achieved what the people pronounced to be impossible," said Dr. Ansari in an interview given to the Associated Press. After giving a tribute to King Amanullah Khan and his sincere and stirring utterances, Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar and other leaders, Dr. Ansari said: "We have begun very well, but there is a great deal of work to be done before the estrangement caused by the events of the past few years can be completely removed. The Congress has created a great opportunity for peace. I go back full of hope and courage."

In the unity of the Hindus, the Mussalmans and other races of India. Such a unity should not be based on policy, for that in my opinion would be only a kind of an armistice. But I clearly see that the two great communities are coming closer together every day, and although the number of men, whose hearts are absolutely free from any sectarian prejudices, may not be very great. I feel convinced that the country has found the road to real unity and will advance on it with steady steps towards its goal. So highly do I prize this unity, that if the country gave up all their activities and achieved that alone, I would consider the Khilafat and Swaraj questions automatically solved to our satisfaction. For the achievement of our objects is so intimately connected with this unity, that to me the two appear identical. The question then, naturally arises, how are we to achieve this living and lasting unity! We

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLAH'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

(Free Press Special Service.)

MADRAS (Congress Camp), Dec. 29. The fifth session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress commenced at 12 noon to-day. A large number of distinguished delegates were present including Mr. Narottam Morariji, Mr. Walehad Hirachand, Mr. Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Ranchordas Gandhi, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. M. A. Master, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Mr. D. P. Khaitan, Mr. J. R. Mohia, Mr. M. L. Dehakar, Mr. Mavji Govindji, M. K. Dandekar and others. Several ladies also attended.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chetti then read his welcome address. Then Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah was proposed to the chair by Mr. D. P. Khaitan and supported by Mr. Jamal Mohamed Sahib, Mr. W. C. Bomerji and Mr. Ranchordas Gandhi.

The President then delivered his speech, and the house then adjourned for lunch at 1.30 to be reassembled at 3 p.m. to discuss the resolutions.

The following are the extracts from Sir Ibrahim's speech:

It is desirable at this stage to trace the history of the industrial growth of Great Britain. When manufacture by machinery became a practical proposition, a great revolution in the sphere of industry took place. At about this time Europe became involved in the Napoleonic wars. For nearly two decades these conflicts continued. Britain's geographical position provided against the direct interference of these wars in her industrial activities. No warfare was waged on any part of British soil. This fact secured protection to British industry at the stage of its infancy, showing that Britain's industrial progress was markedly stimulated by the indirect protection thus received.

The history of other civilised nations also indicates the need of a protective policy for the development of industries and National wealth. Britain took full advantage of these circumstances, developed her industries, trained her labour and supplied the Continental nations with their requirements of manufactured goods. At the end of the Napoleonic wars, therefore, Britain had made great headway over her prospective competitors in the markets of the continent of Europe. She was farsighted enough to realise that there was nothing to prevent continental nations engaging in manufacture by machinery for their own requirements and for export to the rest of the world. She adopted two measures to protect her against this potential competition. She directed her attention to the expansion of her Empire and the consequent widening of her markets and to the steady improvement in the quality of goods she manufactured. She took full advantage of the experience gained and the trained labour which was available to her. Side by side with the development of the industries of various European countries she developed and improved the quality and maintained the standard of her wares and succeeded in creating a market for superior goods throughout the world. This process continued right up to the period of the Great War. Germany had developed her manufacturing activities to a great extent and the problem of finding markets grew insistent. Colonial expansion, both on the ground of increased population and search for markets, created such keen competition amongst leading European nations that it was probably the root cause of the Great War which recently involved practically the whole of Europe. It is not my purpose to say here anything about the political aspect of this War, but I should like to point out what economic effects resulted as a consequence of it. The world depression which followed from the economic waste of the War was widely felt and the better classes were mostly affected by it. The result was that Britain, as supplier of superior goods, felt the effects of depression very much more than other nations. British industries were largely affected with the result that unemployment figures of Great Britain reached very high proportions. It is obvious that the setback in the economic position of Britain was due to her dependence, to a large extent, upon the better class people in the world as consumers of her superior manu-

factures. She was able to carry on upon a reduced scale because the markets within the British Empire still largely remained with her, though with inadequate purchasing power.

FISCAL POLICY AND INDIA.
I have referred to the advantage in the matter of markets which accrued to Britain in consequence of her wielding political power in a vast Empire. So far as the British Dominions are concerned, they are fiscally autonomous and regulate their policy primarily in their own interests. The benefit which accrues to Britain from her Dominions is in the nature of such preference as they may from time to time give to her. With regard to other parts of the Empire, especially India, whose political destiny she is controlling, she determines the fiscal policy applied to them.

The question is whether the fiscal policy imposed upon India by virtue of political domination has resulted in Britain's own advantage. I am emphatically of opinion that if Britain had developed the resources of the vast population of India consisting of 320 millions she would have been independent of all other markets. A prosperous India would have provided a market for superior goods to an extent which Britain would have found herself unable to meet. The result has been that the economic policy which she has pursued in India has reacted upon herself. Britain had in her Eastern Empire a potential buyer of vast proportions but she grossly neglected its possibilities as a purchaser of better class goods and is suffering for it.

To try to relieve unemployment in Britain by manipulating exchange may succeed temporarily; but it is an expedient which may prove of doubtful advantage for the future well-being not only of India but also of Britain herself. It is not possible to find buyers at seemingly cheap rates for any length of time, when the economic foundation of the masses is affected thereby.

"SACRED TRUST."
You are all aware that Britain seriously claims to hold this country as a "sacred trust" for the people of India. Lord Ronaldsday, an ex-Governor of Bengal, has reiterated this claim in a recent speech in the course of which he says: "The small band of merchant adventurers who went out to India about A. D. 1600 with a character of Queen Elizabeth in their pockets only intended to carry on a lucrative trade with the East, and had no idea that they were laying the foundation of a Great Empire. I believe that the Indies fell to the Englishman's character and not to force. There has also been an element of chance, or, as I prefer to call it, Providence. Britain appeared on the scene when India was torn by Civil War, and her rulers incapable of restoring peace and order. Thus Great Britain found a clear field for the display of British character and the present system in India has been gradually built up in consequence."

"Step by step British statesmen and their advisors have realised that the presence in India of their country was not an adventure but a mission. That they were not there to exploit India of her wealth, but to hold it as a sacred trust for a people who had fallen on evil times and that Great Britain was given the task of assisting them again to their feet."

DISCHARGE OF DUTY BY TRUSTEES.
In view of this claim, it becomes desirable to examine how the "trustees" have discharged their duty by India during the century and a half they have been in supreme control of this country. This has not been the only occasion when responsible people in Britain have repudiated the charge of exploitation of India of her wealth and have called it a sacred trust for the people of India. If Britain was a disinterested "trustee" animated by an earnest desire to do its best for the people of India, it would redound to her great credit. If as a result of her long trusteeship, there had been a happy and contented India, her association with this country would undoubtedly be regarded as Providential. The question is whether Britain has proved a disinterested trustee and whether the long association of this country with her in the economic sphere has made the people of India happy and con-

tented. The answer is supplied by the following reply given by the Finance Member of the Government of India in answer to an interpellation in the Imperial Legislative Council in the year 1917 agricultural incomes of course being excluded:-

"The Hon'ble Sir William Mayer replied:-

In 1915-16, the latest year for which statistics are available, 24,393 persons, firms, etc., paid income-tax on incomes between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 9,999. The number of assesses in 1915-16, with incomes between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 24,999 and of Rs. 25,000 and upwards, is not separately known, as these figures were not adopted for the classification of incomes in the income-tax returns prior to the current year. The forms prescribed for the returns have now been revised so as to show these limits, but the figures required by the Hon'ble Member will not be available till some time after the close of the current financial year for which the new returns will be first used. I may mention, however, that 11,378 persons, firms, etc., paid income-tax in 1915-16 on incomes of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 24,999 and 2,336 on incomes of Rs. 25,000 and over."

What a commentary this reply furnishes on the real economic conditions of India! Britain has failed to realise that the purchasing power of a prosperous India would be the envy of the world.

To any one who has taken any interest in the public life of the country, there is only one answer and that answer is that Britain has throughout been primarily concerned with maintaining the Indian market for her manufactures. Her political power has been used for the promotion of this object.

TRADE POLICY.

I should like to ask whether Britain expects that India will put up with a policy more or less in this spirit. The concern of our trustees seems to be to obtain all the revenues that they may require for carrying on the administration of India and to sell to India increased quantities of her manufactured goods. Britain does not appear to have applied her mind to the development of the economic resources of this country. All that she has been concerned with has been the immediate sale to India of increased quantities of her manufactured goods. She imposed upon India, I dare say in the conscientious discharge of her "sacred trust," a policy of free trade, by which her own Dominions, let alone other civilised nations, refused to subscribe. I do not wish to imply that this was a considered policy, because if her statesmen had bestowed the least consideration on the problem, they would have clearly realised how detrimental to Britain's own economic interests such a policy as applied to India was. In the political conditions prevailing in Britain, it seems, Britain's manufacturing interest exercises great influence; and that interest's immediate concern seems to be to sell her goods for the time being and allow the future to take care of itself. This shortsighted policy has, as already pointed out, reacted upon herself and for the last three years the best minds of Britain have been applying themselves to solution of the problem of unemployment which is but the creation of her own indifference to the economic development of this vast country. It is only a statesman that can look ahead and take measures which are likely to ensure future good. It is a question whether the experience now gained will be utilised in the right direction. If even at this late stage, the right policy is adopted in India, the purchasing power of this country can increase to such an extent as to make Britain independent of other countries for her markets.

OVERSEAS TRADE OF INDIA AND JAPAN.
That there is no exaggeration in this statement may be judged from the development of the foreign trade of Japan, an Asiatic country, as compared to India. The total value of imports into India in 1915-16 was 150 crores. In 1924-25 India imported goods to the value of 352 crores of rupees. In ten years, therefore, Indian imports increased by 133 per cent. Japan imported goods worth 532 million yen in the year 1915, while in 1925 her imports had increased to 2572 million yen, or a rise of 500 per cent. The total Indian exports in 1915-16 were 199 crores. In 1924-25 they rose to 400 crores of rupees or a rise of 100 per cent. Japanese exports in 1915 were 708 million yen, while in 1925 they had reached 2395 million yen, or a rise of more than 300 per cent. If Japan has been able within a short period of ten years to develop her overseas trade to this extent, India has to be content with what is in comparison only a moderate growth. These figures may be quoted in their rupee equivalents. Japanese imports rose from 66 crores in 1915 to 321 crores in 1925 or within 31 crores of the whole of Indian imports in that year. Japan with a population of 1½ of that of India has within a short period of time reached a level of import trade very near that of India. As regards exports, in 1915 Japanese exports were 88 crores of rupees against India's 199 crores. In 1925 Indian exports were 400 crores while Japanese exports had risen to 288 crores. If the policy pursued by the Japanese Government for the development of her trade had been followed in India, there is no reason why Indian progress should not have been on the same if not on a larger scale. Japan does not possess the same natural advantages as India holds and the potentialities of the growth of trade in India are far greater,

provided the Government in India adopts a policy similar to that followed by Japan.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONS.

Every civilised Government in the world considers it its first duty to raise the economic resources of its people and increase its national wealth. It is true that some spasmodic efforts have been made by the Government of India to promote the economic interests of the country. They have constituted several commissions to examine various aspects of this question. We have had an Industrial Commission, a Railway Commission, two Currency and Exchange Commissions, one Fiscal Commission and now an Agricultural Commission. The economic problem may be sub-divided into the subjects entrusted for examination to each of these Commissions, but it is hardly possible to reach satisfactory conclusions and carry out a broad economic policy by piecemeal examination of the problem.

POLICY OF PROTECTION.

After persistent demands by the people of India for a change of policy, the Fiscal Commission was appointed. The recommendation of the Commission for the adoption of a policy of Protection qualified by the word "discriminating" was adopted in 1922. No one with any sense of responsibility would advocate indiscriminate protection. A protective policy adopted by any country is always applied with such discrimination as may appear suitable from time to time to its Government and its Legislature. The very fact that a special adjective, not known in the economic literature as a qualification, had to be applied in India shows the hesitation of the British Government in subscribing to the policy of protection as accepted and successfully worked by all civilised nations of the world including British Dominions. Presumably their conscientious scruples as trustees and not as the principal suppliers of India's requirements of manufactured goods led them to adopt this course. It is interesting to examine how this policy has been worked by her during the five years that it has been in operation. Take the case of the steel industry, whose national importance is recognised by Lord Irwin, the present Viceroy of India, and Lord Lloyd, the ex-Governor of Bombay in their Book, "The Great Opportunity," issued in 1918 in the following words:-

"The experience of war has united opinion on at least one point, and that is that industries essential to the security of the country must be protected and maintained against foreign competition by State action. The attention of the public has been particularly drawn to certain key industries whose necessity to war production made them the object of special attack by Germany in the years before the War. But we believe that the number of these key industries is in reality much larger than is supposed and once it is conceded that the industries of the Empire must in all their stages be so safeguarded as to ensure them the utmost measure of development, with the double object of increased production and of self protection in the event of war, it will be found that little remains of the old laissez-faire doctrines of the nineteenth century."

The Indian Steel Industry was the first to receive protection under the new policy. After elaborate examination by the Tariff Board protection was granted to it for a period of three years in the first instance. During that period the extent of protection granted proved wholly inadequate. The industry was not able to pay the dividends due on its preferred capital; let alone its ordinary capital. It is needless to point out that the object of protection is not merely to keep an industry alive. The real basis of protection is to develop the industry, create internal competition and provide increased avenues of employment. If a protected industry is unable to pay a reasonable dividend on the capital engaged in manufacture, it is futile to expect that fresh capital will be forthcoming to create internal competition. Protection has been extended to the industry for a further period of 7 years but that is also on a basis which does not provide any incentive to establish steel manufacture in other parts of India, and to provide by internal competition that relief to the taxpayer and the ultimate economic advantage to the country which a policy of protection is expected to secure.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

You must have followed the controversy which arose on the question of protection to the cotton industry of India and the halting measure which was the result. It is perhaps too much to expect that Britishers in India will adapt themselves to local conditions in the right spirit and to the right extent. They have been trained from their childhood in the principles of free trade and they must find it difficult to adapt themselves to a different policy suitable to Indian conditions which will prove beneficial not only to India but will be advantageous to Britain herself. I have already stated how the growth of national wealth will increase India's purchasing power.

STATE REVENUE: INDIA AND JAPAN.

A philosopher has said that there is no such thing as happiness or misery in the world. What there is a comparison of one condition with another. It is but natural that India under British rule should compare the relative development of the economic condition of another Asiatic country under self-government. From a statement published in the financial and

economic annual of the Government of Japan for 1926, it appears that the State revenue of the country has risen in the course of forty years, from 1887-88 to 1926-27, (comparatively a small period in the history of a nation) from 88 million yen to 1659 million yen. Japan's capacity to bear this heavy increased taxation has been developed to such an extent as to enable the people to bear the increased burden of administrative expenditure. Putting these figures into rupees we find that the taxation per head of population in Japan in 1887-88 was Rs. 3 while in 1926-27 it is risen to Rs. 35 per head. India's State revenue during the same period rose from 77 crores of rupees to 5 per cent. on raw hides and skins. The Railway administration is becoming increasingly top-heavy and there is no prospect of an early reduction of freight so long as our inland navigation is neglected and coastal shipping is virtually monopolised, unless, of course, Government enter more sincerely and sympathetically into the spirit of the principle of "state management." More than anything else what is required at the present moment is the expansion of Indian Banking and Insurance on sound and safe lines to secure our trade and industries from undue stagnation.

I wish to refer in particular to the Reserve Bank Bill. It is, perhaps, the most important piece of legislation introduced in the Assembly during the year. All competent students of Indian economics have admitted and urged the necessity of India having an independent Central Bank for the sound management of the country's currency and credit as well as for fostering indigenous banking. Such an institution is of paramount importance to us, especially as I have stated, for our indigenous banking system. It is, therefore, really gratifying to know that the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett took the initiative in this important matter to give India a strong Central Bank before laying down the reins of his office, and it is equally surprising to note that at a most interesting stage the Bill was postponed under pressure from the Secretary of State for India. Unfortunately his attempts have aroused a great deal too much of controversy which is likely to prejudice our prospects of obtaining a Central Bank at an early date. As you are aware, there have been uttered weighty pronouncements in support of both the shareholders and the State Bank schemes. The Indian Commercial community has made its wishes pretty well-known with regard to this question and the Joint Select Committee has expressed itself in favour of that view. Sentiment apart, and viewing the question strictly from the standpoint of economics, there is a great deal to be said for the promotion of a Central State Bank; and if Sir Basil Blackett will guarantee such a bank with absolute independence, I tell it will be then the duty of every one of us to give all possible assistance to Sir Basil for placing the Bill on the Statute Book as long as you gentlemen will have ample opportunity during this Session that is now opening to express opinions with regard to this most important national question. Let us endeavour to arrive at a unanimous conclusion on the points at issue and let me hope that the proposed Bank is not going to be a mere duplication of the Imperial Bank.

THE GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

Sir Ibrahim then dwelt upon Taxation and Savings, Labour and Unemployment, and Capital and Labour. Concluding he said:-

Ladies and gentlemen. You will observe that I have not dealt in detail with the various problems which have been discussed during the year affecting the commercial community, such as the Reserve Bank, the Mercantile Marine, Fixation of Exchange at 18d., Protection to the Cotton Industry etc. I have preferred to concentrate on the fundamental principle, on which the entire structure of India's future prosperity is based. I think that these questions can be more fully ventilated, when definite resolutions in regard to them are placed before you. My main object was, to point out to our rulers that in regulating India's fiscal policy, they are not serving their country best, and that the economic problem of India is of wider importance to Britain herself. I have done this in the hope, that even at this late hour the eyes of our rulers may be opened to the real problem of India, and to make them realise how short-sighted has been the policy which they have pursued in the past. The Agricultural Commission may in the long run help to develop our economic resources, but that is not the main direction in which substantial results can be achieved at an early date. Industrial development on a wide scale is the only direction in which adequate and reasonably early results can be obtained. Let Britishers in India put themselves in the position of their countrymen in the British Dominions, regarding their adopted motherland as a first consideration and extending to their mother-country only such overflow of prosperity as they can conveniently spare. Britishers do not come to India on a mission of philanthropy or for the benefit of their health. I will ask them to drop the pretence of holding India as a "sacred trust" and boldly to acknowledge the fact, that, they are here for promoting their trade interests. I would appeal to Lord Irwin to visualise the Indian economic problem in the same spirit in which he, with Lord Lloyd, has done for Britain in the "Great Opportunity" and to lay down a policy for India, consistent with the views he has expressed therein. I would ask him to call together the best brains of Commercial India to state the real object of Britain's control of India's destiny, and jointly to evolve measures for the prosperity of India.

The following are extracts from the address of Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chetti, Kt., Chairman of the Reception Committee:-

I have to refer briefly to certain new activities of the Commerce Department of the Government of India. Both Sir George Rainy and Sir Geoffrey Corbett deserve our thanks for inaugurating an elaborate enquiry into the problem of road development in India. It is to be hoped that under the able guidance of Sir Geoffrey the Road Development Committee will draw up a comprehensive scheme for the construction of arterial roads which alone can fully develop our internal trade. I cannot pass on without paying a compliment to Sir George Rainy for the promptitude and sympathy with which he has been handling trade disputes, and for the more liberal outlook which he has brought to bear on Railway administration, as is evidenced by his address at the last Railway Conference Association in Simla, in which he held out hopes, among other things, of infusing a new spirit and of further Indianisation of the Railway Services. With the sympathy and goodwill that he at present evinces, I hope that Sir George's tenure of office is bound to be one of efficient service and friendly solicitude for Indian interests; and I have no doubt but that he will never find problems wanting to put his hands to.

I may, however, state that, broadly speaking, trade conditions are steadily improving and the Commerce department will have an easier time than it has for several years. As far as this Presidency is concerned I might say that trade is improving on the whole. The exports of tanned hides and sheep skins have been keeping a high level, equity with the increased production, and exports of groundnuts. But, on the other hand, the pro-

duction and exports of raw cotton have not kept pace with the general improvement, though, however, the prospects have been brightening of late. There is a great deal that can be done to increase our own-trade by encouraging, with the help of the shipping companies, the direct import of certain goods which at present come through other ports. It is also a matter of deep concern how rapidly foreign products like American cotton and tobacco and Continental dyes have been ousting indigenous produce in our own market. The tanning industry has hardly recovered from the post-war depression when the Government has come down upon it with the threat of the removal of the small export duty of 5 per cent. on raw hides and skins. The Railway administration is becoming increasingly top-heavy and there is no prospect of an early reduction of freight so long as our inland navigation is neglected and coastal shipping is virtually monopolised, unless, of course, Government enter more sincerely and sympathetically into the spirit of the principle of "state management." More than anything else what is required at the present moment is the expansion of Indian Banking and Insurance on sound and safe lines to secure our trade and industries from undue stagnation.

I wish to refer in particular to the Reserve Bank Bill. It is, perhaps, the most important piece of legislation introduced in the Assembly during the year. All competent students of Indian economics have admitted and urged the necessity of India having an independent Central Bank for the sound management of the country's currency and credit as well as for fostering indigenous banking. Such an institution is of paramount importance to us, especially as I have stated, for our indigenous banking system. It is, therefore, really gratifying to know that the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett took the initiative in this important matter to give India a strong Central Bank before laying down the reins of his office, and it is equally surprising to note that at a most interesting stage the Bill was postponed under pressure from the Secretary of State for India. Unfortunately his attempts have aroused a great deal too much of controversy which is likely to prejudice our prospects of obtaining a Central Bank at an early date. As you are aware, there have been uttered weighty pronouncements in support of both the shareholders and the State Bank schemes. The Indian Commercial community has made its wishes pretty well-known with regard to this question and the Joint Select Committee has expressed itself in favour of that view. Sentiment apart, and viewing the question strictly from the standpoint of economics, there is a great deal to be said for the promotion of a Central State Bank; and if Sir Basil Blackett will guarantee such a bank with absolute independence, I tell it will be then the duty of every one of us to give all possible assistance to Sir Basil for placing the Bill on the Statute Book as long as you gentlemen will have ample opportunity during this Session that is now opening to express opinions with regard to this most important national question. Let us endeavour to arrive at a unanimous conclusion on the points at issue and let me hope that the proposed Bank is not going to be a mere duplication of the Imperial Bank.

DO NOT GO BACK ON YOUR PRINCIPLE"

COMMERCIAL CONGRESS' WARNING TO GOVT

(Free Press Special).

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 29.

Resolutions were passed at to-day's meetings of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress protesting against the abrupt postponement of the Reserve Bank Bill and urging that Government should not go back on the principle of a State Bank. The resolution also wanted that the directorate should contain an effective and elected Indian majority of the commercial community. Other resolutions demanded a Banking Enquiry Committee with special reference to the organisation of indigenous banking according to the resolution of Mr. S. N. Haji in the Assembly should be appointed and that the Exchange question should be reopened with a view to establishing parity.

RESOLUTION ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The resolution on the textile industry urged that immediate effect should be given to the recommendations of the Textile Tariff Board. Minor resolutions asking for state aid to cottage industries, reduction in railways freight and construction of railway line connecting India and Burma were passed. In all 9 resolutions out of eleven on the agenda came up for discussion to-day and were passed unanimously. Important resolutions on Indian Mercantile Marine and inland water ways have been reserved for tomorrow.

GRIEF AT HAKIMIJI'S DEATH.

Before taking up regular business this afternoon, the Congress passed a resolution of condolence recording its grief at the loss of one of India's great national leaders, Hakim Ajmal Khan and conveying its sympathies to the members of the bereaved family.

A Hindi weekly journal The Karamchari will be published from Fiteghar. The first issue appears on Basant Panchami the 27th, January 1928.

The third session of the All India Karmachari Bhawan Educational Conference will be held at Baranati, Pooná District, on the 1st and 2nd January, 1928.-A. P.

A NATION IN MOURNING

can achieve it only by the sincerity and purity of our hearts. Not until everyone of us has driven selfishness out of his mind, will our country succeed in achieving its objects."

The ending of this letter shows, along with this passage which I have quoted, the true spirit of the Hakim Sahib.—

"In the end," he writes, "I join you in your prayers and wish to assure you that though my failing health will not enable me to be of very great service to my country, it will be my earnest endeavour to discharge my duties until Mr. C. R. Das is once more among us. May God help us in the sacred work, which you and the country have undertaken for truth and justice."

I feel that any estimate of the character of Hakim Ajmal Khan, given in my own words, is unnecessary after quoting such self-revealing passages as these from his own writings. Quiet, humble, modest, with all the dignity of a man of character, learning and religious sincerity, he stands out to-day in the city of Delhi as the one recognised head, whom all alike acknowledge to be their moral leader, for his character and his character alone. In times of trouble and in times of rejoicing alike, the poor people of Delhi flock to his house to share their sorrows and their joys with the Hakim Sahib. When at the beginning of the year the rumour was spread abroad that he was to be arrested, the population of Delhi became excited almost beyond the limits of endurance, but the Hakim Sahib went about his daily work of healing the sick and ministering to the poor, quiet, silent, calm and fearless; sustained in his inner spirit by his trust upon God and his belief in the victory of righteousness.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN

COMMUNAL UNITY AND NATIONAL EDUCATION HIS CHIEF WORK

Messihulmulik Hakim Mohamad Ajmal Khan was known to many as a great physician and since the time of Non-co-operation Movement as a great Indian leader whose chief contribution to the nationalist movement was his efforts for achieving communal unity. The motto of his life was "Afrakul-ashghal-Khidmatunnamas." "Noblest of occupations is the service of humanity." It required only to spend a morning at Sherif Manzil, Hakimji's house, Delhi, and one could realise how Hakimji translated these words into action. Whenever he happened to be in Delhi his house was literally besieged by hundreds of men and women to get medical advice. From early morning Hakim Sahib had daily to spend several hours in examining the patients. The interesting thing about his medical advice was that it was offered free not only to poor people but even to rich men if they preferred to go to his house. It has been a family tradition with Hakimji's family to offer medical advice free of charge to everybody who goes to Delhi even if he happened to be a ruling prince.

Hakimji adhered to this principle till his death. He had received the family title of "Hazikul-Mulk" from Government, but in the beginning of the Non-co-operation movement Hakim Sahib gave it up. Consequently, he received the more fitting title "Messihul-mulk" from his people.

To be a capable Hakim is the ancestral heritage in Hakimji's family, but few must be knowing that Ajmal Khan, besides being a Hakim, was also a poet and a man who took very keen interest in educational matters. Being himself well versed in Persian and Arabic literature he knew the real value of proper education. As a representative of the Unani system of medicine he naturally gave his early thoughts to the development of this science. His father, the late Hakim Mahmud Ali Khan had started a school in Delhi for medical education. Hakim Ajmal Khan tried throughout his life to develop this school into a great centre where a proper education of both the Eastern systems of medicine, viz., the Ayurvedic and the Unani could be given. He succeeded in turning that small school into the now famous Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi College of Delhi. This College has got now its own buildings and nearly 500 students both Hindus and Muslims, hailing from different parts of India, receive medical education in this institution. It will come as a great surprise to many that the famous Hindustani Dawakhana of Delhi established by Hakim Sahib gives about Rs. 125,000 every year to the institution out of its profits.

HAKIM SAHIB & NATIONAL EDUCATION

Hakim Ajmal Khan knew very well the defects of the present system of literary education in India. From the early days of the Non-co-operation movement he took very keen interest in national education. He was the Chancellor of the Jamia Millia Islamia—the National Muslim University started in October 1920 in Aligarh. Since the institution was started to Delhi in June 1925, Hakimji devoted practically all his time and energies to the progress of

(Continued from Page 7.)

this institution. His love for the institution was so great that he even overlooked his health. For the last two years he was alone providing funds to this institution and his ceaseless efforts for its progress were a source of inspiration to the youngmen who have taken up the cause of spreading national education among the Muslims.

Recently, Hakimji had been to Bombay to receive the Afghan King. Even after the latter's departure from Bombay, Hakimji stayed in Bombay for three or four days more and collected funds for the institution from his friends.

The Tibbi College and the Jamia Millia Islamia stand to-day as living monuments of his undying fame. The former work he had practically completed, the latter he had only started.

It is the duty of Indians to support these institutions because that would be the most fitting memorial of this great Indian for whom whole India is mourning to-day.

GRAVITY OF THE STRUGGLE

"The nation to-day realises the grimness and gravity of the great struggle it has been engaged in, and is behaving with cool determination, worthy of the heroes fighting for a noble cause."

"We have no quarrel with H. R. II. the Prince of Wales, but we do not want a bankrupt government to re-establish its fallen political credit by making capital out of His Royal Highness' visit."

TITLE HOLDER AND LEGISLATORS

"As to title-holders and members of the new Legislative Councils, classes which would naturally not be the first to respond to such an appeal, what is their position, where is their prestige to-day? It has fallen lower than the Czarist rouble. Government may still manufacture and place them in the market, but it is the public opinion that gives them value and currency."

A. I. C. C'S TRIBUTE

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION PASSED

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan at this morning's meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which met under Dr. Ansari's presidency. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar moved the resolution of condolence.

After a number of speeches and a moving reference by Dr. Ansari the motion was agreed to, the whole committee standing.—A. P.

"GREATEST BELIEVER IN HINDU MUSLIM UNITY"

MR. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR'S TRIBUTE.

At the close of the Congress session at Ahmedabad on December 28, 1927, Mr. C. V. Vijayaraghavachariar in moving a vote of thanks to Hakim Ajmal Khan, the President, said he had managed the business so well. Hakimji, he added, was the greatest believer in Hindu-Muslim unity.

LOVED AS DEAR BROTHERS.

Swami Shradhdhanand said he had been working with Hakimji for the last three years in Delhi and they should consider themselves fortunate in having such a gentleman as their President. They both loved each other as dear brothers.

DELHI SHOCKED.

SHOPS CLOSED.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

The news of the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan by heart-failure at Rampur was so unexpected that people in the city at first refused to believe it. A long queue of persons waited at the Hakim Sahib's house to ascertain the authenticity of the news, and subsequently, a still larger number of people went there to express their grief and sympathy with the relatives of the deceased. All shops of both Hindus and Muslims, in Chandni Chauk and round about, are closed as a mark of reverence for the deceased, who was very popular among all communities. Preparations are now being made for a fitting funeral in the afternoon. The dead body will be brought from Rampur to-day, and before being taken to the Muslim Cemetery, will be carried to Jama Masjid.—A. P.

"A NATIONAL CALAMITY"

VETERAN ADVOCATE OF HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

Sri Narayan Swami, President of the All-India Aryan League, in a statement to the Press, expresses profound sorrow on behalf of the League over the demise of Hakim Sahib and characterises it as a national calamity. He says that in the Hakim Sahib India has lost a veteran advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity. The loss caused by his premature death, specially at a juncture when India is passing through a critical time, is irreparable

able and will be mourned by Hindus and Muslims alike all over the country.

The President of the Local Arya Samaj and Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, a local Hindu Sabha leader, also expressed their grief at the Hakim Sahib's premature death.

PUBLIC MEETING.

It is understood that a public meeting is being organised to record sorrow at the death.—A. P.

HINDU SABHA'S LOSS

RESOLUTION AT SPECIAL SESSIONS AT MADRAS

MADRAS, (Congress Camp), Dec. 29.

Among the resolutions passed at the special sessions of the Hindu Maha Sabha this afternoon under the presidency Pandit Malaviya were: (1) Placing on record the Sabha's profound sense of loss which the country has sustained in the sudden death of Hakim Ajmal Khan. (2) Condemning the action of the Government in appointing a pure white Commission and calling upon the people to boycott it. (3) The Sabha is of the opinion that a suitable draft constitution for self-government of India should be framed in consultation with the Congress and other important bodies. and (4) thanking the King of Afghanistan for his kind regard to Hindu religious feelings in the matter of respect for conscience and for the advice which he was pleased to give to the Mussalmans of Hindustan to respect Hindu sentiments in this matter.

APOSTLE OF COMMUNAL UNITY

URAN, Dec. 29.

Mr. Rahimuddin Tungalkar and residents of Uran (Kolaba) wires:—By the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan, India has lost a great apostle of unity. His personal sacrifices for India's freedom are immortal. Our heartfelt sorrow and condolence to his family.

DIED ON THURSDAY MORNING

BODY CONVEYED TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

The following telegram was received this morning by the relatives of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan from the Nawab of Rampur: "Grieved beyond measure my very dear friend Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib died suddenly of heart disease early this morning sending his body to Delhi about eight o'clock by motor car to-day—Nawab, Rampur."

DETAILS ABOUT HIS DEATH

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

Details are now available of the circumstances in which Hakim Ajmal Khan died at Rampur. It is stated that the deceased felt a little unwell last night but played billiards and talked to the Nawab Sahib till 2 in the morning. Thereafter the Nawab retired and the deceased felt worse, and asked for warm water and a doctor. Neither the doctor arrived nor the warm water was brought in time as he passed away soon after. His body reached Delhi in the Nawab Sahib's car at 3 in the afternoon. The funeral procession started from the residence of the deceased about an hour later. The procession passed through Chandni Chowk and then reached Jama Masjid where the funeral prayer was held.

The body of the deceased was buried in Syid Hasan Road, Lucknow, their family cemetery, near Lady Hardinge College in New Delhi.—A. P.

FUNERAL

DELHI, Dec. 29.

Hakim Ajmal Khan's funeral ceremony will take place this afternoon, and the funeral prayer will be offered at 3 p.m. in the parade grounds, and then the funeral procession will be taken to Pahar Guni where the last ceremonies will be performed in the graveyard. The procession is to pass through Gandhi Chowk with a deputation of prominent Hindus and Muslims going round the city to persuade the people to observe 'hartal.'

Shops in Siddhobazar have been closed down while in other places similar efforts are being made.—Free Press.

N. C. O.—AN ASIATIC MOVEMENT

EXTRACTS FROM CONGRESS PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

The following extracts culled from the Presidential address of Hakim Ajmal Khan at the Ahmedabad session of the Indian National Congress will bear repetition:—

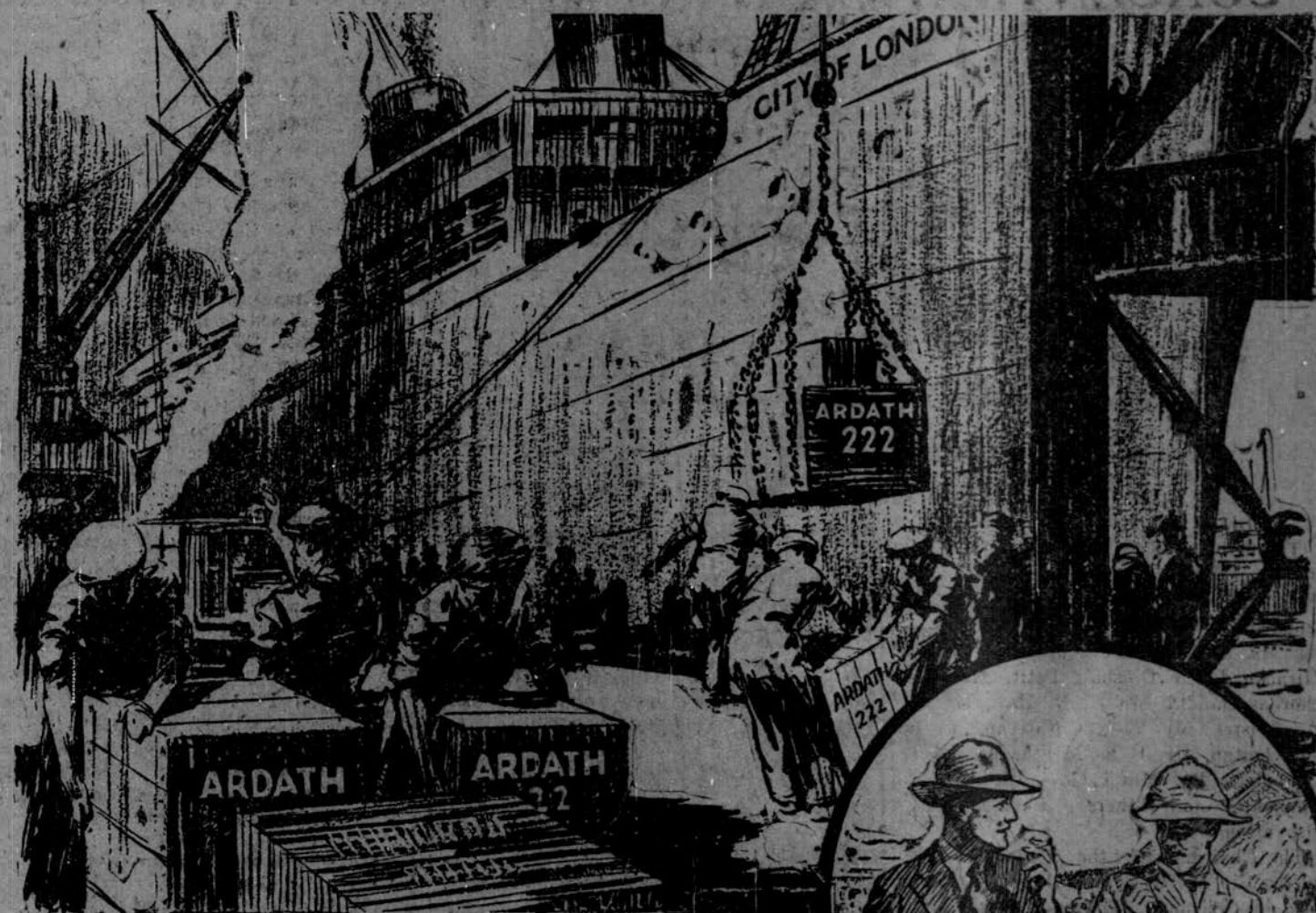
MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Two melancholy events happened, one on the day previous to the Congress and the other on the day after the Congress. Mr. R. C. Banerjee, President of the Naturopathic Conference which met here on the 23rd, died of malarial fever on the 25th, and to-day news has been received from Rampur that Hakim Ajmal Khan died of heart-failure. The news was announced at once at the meeting and a resolution of condolence was passed.—Free Press Special.

HIS LAST VISIT TO BOMBAY KING AMANULLAH'S TRIBUTE

Hakim Sahib's last visit to Bombay was in the middle of this month, at the time of the visit to Bombay of the Afghan King, when Hakimji read the address presented to His Majesty from the National Muslim University.

His Majesty on learning from the address that arrangements were made, in the institution, for literary education and



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ventional training, paid a well-deserved tribute and said that that was the right sort of education that young men in India in the present age required.

NON-CO-OPERATION—AN ASIATIC MOVEMENT

"Non-violent non-co-operation has received the highest tribute that one nation would pay another from our sister nation across the Indian Ocean. Our Egyptian brethren adopted it to fight their own political battle. Non-violent non-co-operation has ceased to be an Indian movement. It is fast becoming an Asiatic movement, and the day is not distant when the conscience of the world will adopt non-violent Non-Co-operation as a world weapon against universal injustice and untruth."

APPEAL TO MODERATES

"There are some of our Moderate brothers, with genuine love of our common country in their hearts, who for want of true appreciation of real nature of struggle we are engaged in, and issues that it involves, have not yet taken their proper place in the national ranks. But I feel sure that if the fire of patriotism is still alive in their hearts, they will soon realise their mistakes and will be found taking place of their brothers whose names figure on the National Roll of Honour."

MOPLA RIOTS AND RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVT.

The tragic events in Malabar have two aspects: one with reference to the Government of the country and the other with reference to the treatment by the Moplahs of their Hindu brethren. As to the first, one cannot help coming to the conclusion that the responsibility of provoking these disturbances rests entirely on the shoulder of Government; while as

to the method adopted in suppressing these, there will be no thinking person in the country who will not condemn them. As to our Hindu brethren who have been forcibly converted or have otherwise suffered at the hands of some of the Moplahs, I fully sympathise with them and there will be no Muslim, worthy of the name, who will not condemn this entirely un-Islamic act in the strongest possible terms."

BIRTH PANGS OF YOUNG INDIA

"Our country is experiencing terrible convulsions, but it requires no prophet to foretell that these are the birth-pangs of Young India that will revive the glorious traditions of our ancient country and take her proud place among the nations of the world."

MR. JINNAH'S TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Interviewed by Free Press of India, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M. L. A., said: "I am extremely grieved to hear the sad news of the death of Hakim Ajmal Khan. In him we have lost one of the most clear-headed among Mussalman leaders and one who had a national outlook and at the same was a true friend and well-wisher of his own community. We have lost in him a great man that India needs to-day more than ever. I was shocked when I learnt the news of his sudden and untimely death. We adjourned the meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League by a unanimous vote as a mark of respect and tribute to his name which is respected not only by Mussalmans of India but by all communities throughout the country.—Free Press Special.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA

FEDERATION FORMED

MOVE TO REVISE INDO-S. AFRICAN AGREEMENT

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Johannesburg.—At a meeting of the delegates representing various Indian organisations it was decided to form a body to be known as the South African Indian Federation which will function exclusively for the revision of Indo-South African Agreement which it was stated was of no practical advantage to the community in this country. Speeches delivered criticised various points in the agreement, special reference being made to the immigration laws which it was maintained, were assigned to drive Indians from the country.—Reuter.

PUBLIC REFUSED INFORMATION ABOUT MR. AVARI

PROTEST MEETING HELD AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

A huge public meeting was held last night, Mr. Dandekar presiding, to protest against the Government's callous attitude in refusing any information about Mr. Avari and demanding information immediately.—Free Press Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson, accompanied by Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary and Captain K. E. Pevsley and Captain G. F. Bunbury, Aide-de-Camp, arrived Bombay from Calcutta on Thursday the 28th December.

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AN EX-M. L. C'S SAD EXPERIENCE

SHUT UP IN FRIEND'S HOUSE

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT

(From a Correspondent.)

CHANDRA, Dec. 28.
In respect of the news appearing in certain papers regarding the arrest of Mr. Balwantrao Deshmukh ex-M.L.C. and a prominent Responsivist Leader of Chandra, the facts disclosed from the report of the owner to the D. S. P. as well as from the detailed inquiries show that Atmaram Gharote, owner of the house, had obtained a decree for possession of the house land against his two cousins living in another part of the same house but within the same compound. Some two or three days before the reported occurrence, Atmaram took out execution against his cousins who were greatly perturbed by this action and proclaimed vengeance against him. Suspecting possible mischief or molestation in his absence owing to these threats he had requested his pleader Mr. Deshmukh and a friend Dr. Telang to keep an eye on his house while he was away for a day or two.

TAKEN FOR A BURGLAR.

On the 29th while Mr. Deshmukh was going for his usual early morning walk he noticed a suspicious character coming out of his client's house. Suspecting mischief he went in with the bonafide intention of making enquiries and while he was doing this, the cousin one of whom was a municipal servant and a staunch member of Mr. Deshmukh's opposite party, and had made a common cause with his declared opponents bolted the door from outside, and made a false report to the police that a burglar had been held up. The police sub-inspector was requisitioned and he took Mr. Deshmukh to the police station without making any enquiry or giving him any opportunity to explain and subsequently released him on bail. The owner came back shortly afterwards and informed the D. S. P. of the real facts who ordered the officers to be expunged.

Steps are being taken to bring the offenders to justice. Great sensation prevails.

AHMADIYA COMMUNITY

ANNUAL GATHERING HELD AT DELHI

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.
A very large number of persons gathered to the address of Khilafatnagar for the thirty-sixth annual gathering of the Ahmadiya community which commenced here on 26th instant. In course of his speech the speaker summed up their activities during the last year and outlined the programme for the next year.

Other prominent persons who addressed the gathering were Dr. Mufit, Abdul Rahim Nayyar of the West African Mission and Mr. Zafarulla Khan M. L. C. of Punjab. The latter spoke on the economic development of the Punjab and made important suggestions for improving village sanitation, farming and water supply. Maulana Nayyar described various methods of Hindu attack on Islam, and exhorted the audience to defend Islam with patience, love and sympathy.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN HINDU STATES.

TABLIGH CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

DELHI, Dec. 27.

After two days spent on speech making exhorting Mussalmans to be Mussalmans, the first Tabligh Conference concluded its session to-day after adopting various resolutions. (1) The Conference invited attention of the Government of India that as the Paramount Power they were to uphold and preserve religious liberty of Moslem subjects of Indian Hindu states and to put a stop to all acts of direct or indirect religious persecution and intolerance. The Conference further requested the Government to appoint an impartial commission to investigate cases of such religious intolerance in Indian Hindu states and redress grievances as also to adopt measures to prevent its recurrence in future. Two resolutions appealed to Mussalmans to support (1) the Tabligh Magazine and (2) the Capital, a daily English newspaper which is being started from Lucknow. Another resolution expressed sympathy with Syed brothers of the Daily Siyasat (Lahore) in their imprisonment and exhorted Mussalmans to help them.

MAKE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION COMPULSORY.

Two more resolutions demanded of Mussalmans to contribute annas four annually per earning member of a household to the Tabligh fund as also subscribe liberally towards the establishment of a neo-Moslem College at Ambala. In the seventh resolution, the Conference regarded the teachings of Quran as an integral part of Moslem education which was being frustrated in the areas where compulsory primary education was introduced by Municipalities. The Conference called upon Government to make religious teachings for Mussalmans compulsory wherever primary education was enforced. The eighth resolution regarded Hindu attitude in steppage of Miled celebrations in Aminabad Park (Lucknow) as based on narrow-mindedness and enmity towards Islam.

The Conference appealed to the U. P. Moslem Legislative Councilors and Mussalmans to adopt all means in order to restore the privilege. Mussalmans municipal councillors were also appealed to abstain from attending municipality till the wrong was righted and Islamic honour vindicated.

Another resolution condemned Hindu attitude in obstructing the construction of and in pulling down old mosques in British India and appealed to Government to safeguard Mussalman interests in that respect.—A. P.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS

PARTY ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON 10TH JANUARY.

The Consul-in-Charge, Commercial Affairs, Bombay, writes from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consulate at Bombay—

The following information has been received by me from Mr. H. Miura, leader of the Japanese Commercial Travellers' Party now in Calcutta.

"The Overseas Commercial Traveller of Japan is organized under the auspices of the Department of Commerce and Industry of Japan, and the members of the party consist of the representatives of the following trades:—Glassware, Enamelware, Hosiery, Sundries etc."

The Party is expected to arrive in Bombay via Karachi on or about the 10th January 1928 'en route' to Madras and Colombo. They intend to stay here for about ten days, or longer, if necessary, with the object of exhibiting their goods to merchants interested, receiving orders, forming new connections and inviting dealers and importers to give their opinion and advice on the Japanese manufactures.

The members of the Party will put up at the Taj Mahal Hotel as long as they remain in Bombay. They, however, de-

sire to exhibit their samples at a suitable place in the market, which, when finally settled, will be announced.

The Members of the Party are as follows—

(1) Mr. H. Miura (Head of the Party), General Secretary, Nagoya Chamber of Commerce, Nagoya, Japan, (2) Mr. S. Ogura (Cotton Goods), Takisada Trd. Co., Azuchi-cho, Higashiku, Osaka, Japan, (3) Mr. M. Nakamura, (Enamel and Hardwares), Japan Enamel Co., Shin Kita-cho, Higashiku, Osaka, Japan, (4) Mr. M. Aoki (Glassware), Ishizuka Shofu, Koku-cho, Higashiku, Nagoya, Japan, (5) Mr. T. Nagabata (Hosiery), Japan Hosiery Co., Urne-cho, Nishi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka, Japan, (6) Mr. K. Hama, (Sundries), Koma Co., Bakuro-cho, Higashiku, Osaka, Japan.

INFRINGEMENT OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY

PERSIA'S PROTEST TO LEAGUE

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Geneva.—The Persian Government has sent a letter to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, protesting against Article VI of the Anglo-Persian Treaty of 1927 by which the King of Hedjaz undertakes 'inter alia' to maintain peaceful relations with Bahrain. The letter declares that Bahrain is a Persian possession and that, therefore, the Article constitutes an infringement of territorial integrity of Persia.—Reuter

STERLING TENDERS.

On Wednesday, the 28th December, 1927 tenders to the amount of £4,045,00 at 5.6-3/32d. were received and were allotted approximately 25 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 1st January 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

SIR T. B. SAPRU'S ADDRESS COMMENT OF "PIONEER"

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

The "Pioneer" writes that Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's advocacy of the weapon of Boycott in regard to the Statutory Commission cannot be lightly dismissed. He has been a distinguished holder of office under the Crown in Delhi and Simla. He is essentially a constitutionalist. But it is significant that in justifying at Bombay his appearance in the ranks of the supporters of what, in however quaint a guise, is allied to direct action, he has to condemn the entire spirit in which the question of India's further advance has been conceived by Parliament and the Government of India. With an enthusiasm which must surely be unconvincing to a man of his legal attainments, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru rides gaily off on a vague condemnation of those who have faithfully interpreted the Preamble of the Act, which once at any rate, he strongly supported.—A. P.

A "MASTERPIECE"

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

Commenting on Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's presidential speech at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation, the "Pioneer" says:—It is a masterpiece. His treatment of the subject of the Statutory Commission is fully worthy of the occasion. He has done well to limit himself to this one question. The whole of the address will be read by our countrymen not only with satisfaction but with pride. It ought to be read by Englishmen with a sense of deep humiliation.



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L 275.

CONSTIPATION IS THE CAUSE OF MANY AILMENTS

A surprisingly large number of the ailments prevalent to-day are directly due to constipation, yet constipation is easily recognised and just as easily cured.

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"LANCASHIRE! COPY JAPAN"

STANDARDIZATION AND MASS-PRODUCTION

INTERNAL COMPETITION MUST CEASE

LONDON, Dec. 28.

"Lancashire must copy Japan", contends Mr. J. L. Tattersall, President, Cotton Yarn Association, in an interview to the "Manchester Guardian" on the depression in the American section of the cotton industry. Mr. Tattersall draws attention to defectiveness in the British cotton trade organisation which he contrasts with the Japanese. He points out that the buying of cotton and the selling of yarn and cloth by Japan are almost entirely in the hands of a Corporation in which mill-owners are mainly interested. The Japanese ascertain exactly what buyers want and even concentrate on standard qualities, producing them by mass production. "A great forward policy is necessary if Lancashire is to recover its lost prestige in trade. We must standardise in spinning mills, weaving sheds and finish. Internal competition must cease,"—Reuter's Special.

ALLEGED EXCESSES BY COMMUNISTS

VICTIMS "SLICED TO DEATH"

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Hongkong.—Christmas here was marked by an exciting exploit of British naval men who rescued three priests and seven nuns, of whom five are Italians and five Chinese, from Communists who were holding them to ransom at Swatow near Swatow. The news of their flight was brought to the Italian Roman Catholic Bishop Sig. Valtorta, by a Chinese Christian who reported to Sig. Valtorta that Father Wong, a Sino-British subject born in Hongkong had been sentenced to death and was awaiting execution with chains on his neck and feet in a filthy jail, from where prisoners were being led out daily for execution, and that the mission building, the convent, and the orphanage had been sacked. Sig. Valtorta communicated this to Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, Commanding China Station, and the latter ordered the destroyer "Seraph" to proceed to Swatow.

"SERAPH" TO THE RESCUE.

Sig. Valtorta, as an interpreter, accompanied the "Seraph" which sailed at midnight on December 26 and arrived at Swatow at dawn. As a precautionary measure, her decks were cleared for action against possible attacks. Two boats under Commander Wilnot Sitwell proceeded to the shore. Two hundred soldiers awaited their approach gesticulating threateningly.

Sig. Valtorta held up the letter addressed to the Chief of the Police requesting him to release the captives. A soldier waded out and took the letter to the authorities who agreed to release the Europeans and said that Father Wong must be dealt with according to the Chinese law. A second note from the "Seraph" gave a time limit for the release of Father Wong. The authorities undertook to hand over Father Wong while protesting against the "Seraph's" presence and threatening to fire on her if the visit was repeated. All the captives were then handed over. The executioner accompanied them to the "Seraph" and shook hands with Father Wong.

Before embarking, the rescued persons were arrested for preaching Christianity expressed the opinion that they were seized as hostages in view of a fear of attack against "Red" troops.

HORRIBLE EXPERIENCES.

Terrible accounts of the cruelties perpetrated by the Communists at Swatow were told by the released European priests who said they had witnessed enormities from the prison windows. Executions were of daily occurrence. They began in thirteen district centres and extended to all the big villages in which there were Soviet organisations. Terroristic methods were employed. The victims were often led out in procession through the streets bound with ropes and with rings through noses and ears. Nine men and four women were executed on Christmas morning on account of their friendliness with priests. A woman, who was killed because she helped sisters at a Chinese Foundlings' Home, knelt before the executioner and begged him to shoot her instead of

her being decapitated or "sliced" and her request was granted. An octogenarian Chinese friend of Sig. Valtorta was done to death by slicing method. This fate, it was publicly announced, was in store for Father Wong. The refugees computed that in the past two months there were at least 150 executions daily. Victims' heads ornament read-painted walls at the Communist headquarters. Extremists at the executions compelled others to rejoice aloud while the most revolting cruelties were inflicted by Communist boys and girls aged between 15 and 18. One youth is credited with 90 executions, another with 30, while a girl boasted of having committed at least 10 executions.—Reuter.

The Secretary, Mechanical Engineers Association, Khamgaon, wires the text of the following resolution passed:—"Resolved unanimously this Branch of the Mechanical Engineers Association, Central Provinces Berar, Bombay Presidency, accords consent to representations of its head office, Akola, and Factory Owners Association Central Provinces, Berar, and urges the certified engineers and engineers examining

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Full Annual Life Reading of amazing accuracy with a wonderful delineation of life and character Re. 1. Five years' Life Reading Rs. 2-8-0. Postage extra. State time and date of birth or note the time of writing the letter.

Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926:—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans, but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to:—

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W. E. W. W.

Ceded by the Portuguese to Charles II in 1661, as part of the dowry of his Queen, Catherine of Braganza, Bombay, City of over a million souls, possesses one of the finest harbours in the World, and contests with Calcutta, the claim to be the second City in the Empire.

Among the many places of interest in Bombay may be mentioned the elegant and extensive Show-rooms, modern Offices and Work-shops, of the West End Watch Co.

Here may be seen the largest and most varied stock of high-quality Watches and clocks in the East. Time-keepers all! Made specially for wear in the East and sold only in the East.

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That Ulcerated Leg

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Hyde, L.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terribly agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do me any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg. The pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and I feel altogether better in myself."

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Just as good for Rheumatism, Swelling, Glands, Eruptions, Eczema, Itches, Sores, Eruptions, Boils and Ulcers.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY FRIDAY DECEMBER 30 1927

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UNDER THE CONGRESS FLAG.

PRINCIPLES AND PERSONALITIES.

REPLIES TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

The following are further answers to the "Bombay Chronicle" questionnaire from prominent leaders:

QUESTIONS.

1. What, if any, are the minimum changes in the constitution and the present Council policy of the Congress which you think necessary to enable you or those who are not now members of the Congress to join the Congress?

2. In view of the fact that the Congress is or should be thoroughly national, ie, inclusive of all parties in the country and that its general policy must necessarily vary with time and circumstances, are you agreeable to the suggestion that minority parties should always remain in the Congress, striving to convert it and the public to their views but be at the same time free on grounds of conscientious objections, to propagate their views and act up to them when they think essential to do so?

3. What other constructive suggestions would you offer further to improve the representative character of the Congress?

4. What action, in addition to vigorous verbal protests and the formulating of the national demand, do you suggest for making the boycott of the Simon Commission effective?

ANSWERS.

MR. NILKANTHA DAS, M.L.A.

1. I don't think any material change in the creed or constitution of the Congress is necessary for non-Congressmen to join the Congress. As to the Council policy, I don't myself personally understand the logic or practical significance of the present policy. Either stern obstruction or an organised responsive opposition should be the policy. Each Legislative body should be free and autonomous in adopting either.

2. We should fully realise that we are a subject nation and hence are incapable of divergent political action outside the Congress. The majority in the Congress ought to be considered as custodians of all political conscience in the country. But within the Congress every one and every group should be given full freedom. All minorities should be free to influence public opinion in the country in order to get a majority in the Congress. But the decision of the majority in the Congress should be the basis of all our political activities for the time being.

3 and 4. All attempts should be made to secure educated and intelligent backing in the country. Constituencies should at once be formed, educated and organised to give the Congress a real national character at least a character of something like a parallel Legislature so that leaders may not so easily be tempted to exploit the masses. A somewhat full and detailed idea of an organisation like this I have given in my memorandum to the Congress Working Committee, who adopted it last year as an item of the Agenda for the A. I. C. C.

MR. S. C. DATTA, M.L.A.

1. The main point of difference that now separates the Congressmen from those who have seceded from it, lies, so far as the present Council policy is concerned, in the acceptance of ministerialship. I think if the Congress undertakes not to oppose the ministry formed by any of its minority party although the majority party may not themselves accept office, then the present tension between the different political parties may be relieved and they may all be united within the Congress fold.

2. Yes.

3. If all Labour Unions, Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Mill-owners' Association and other recognised Industrial Associations, the Hindu Mahasabha and the Moslem League be given the right to send their delegates to the Congress, then its representative character may be immensely improved.

4. I would suggest that a vigorous propaganda for boycott of British goods should be promulgated at once in the country to make the National demand effective.

MR. RAFI AHMED KIDWAI, M.L.A.

1. I am a member of the Congress. Barring the clause making it obligatory on the part of its members to particularly use khaddar I don't see there is anything in its constitution or policy that can prevent any leader from joining it.

2. I have all along held that minorities should always remain in the Congress, striving to convert it and the public to their views. But while this freedom of propagating their views can be allowed, it would be suicidal for an institution to permit its members freedom of action to the extent of even opposing its own decisions.

3. The four-anna franchise should be abolished. Any Indian who signs the creed should be enrolled a member of the Congress.

4. An earnest effort should be made by the leaders of the different communities to come to some settlement and after that settlement has been arrived at, an organised attempt should be made to boycott the British goods.

MR. GAYA PRASAD SINGH, M.L.A.

1. I am a member of the Congress; but for those who are not, I think, two things seem to be necessary to induce them to join. Compulsory wearing of khaddar should be dispensed with, and the policy of Council "walk-in, and walk-out" should be given up. Either Congress should give up running Council elections, or those who go into them, should be allowed to do such work as they can. "Obstruction" through Councils does not seem to have succeeded.

2. Yes. But when the Congress runs Council elections, the parties come to clash, as was seen in the last General Election. It is to be seriously considered whether Congress should run Council elections, or leave the work to individual Congressmen.

3 and 4. I have not come to any definite conclusions. Some sort of political education and propaganda among the masses seem to be necessary.

For want of time and space, the above views must be necessarily be brief and tentative.

MR. P. R. LELE.

1. The creed should be simplified, that is to say, all reference to "means" should be dropped.

The khaddar franchise, as it is popularly and loosely called, must go. Every body who wants Swaraj to be established in India must be able to join the Indian National Congress.

2. The Congress should interfere in the least in the ordinary Council business. The Congress may, at the most, lay down some broad principles or some specific requirements and may order a definite and final walkout.

Yes, with liberty to propagate their views.

3. Some political agitation or other must always be taken up by the Congress Committees who must take the agitation to the villages. People in general ought to be made to feel the existence and work of the Congress.

4. Hartal in Bombay to welcome Commissioners and org. of some important imported from Eng.

THE "SCRAP OF PAPER" INCIDENT.

EX-KAISER SPEAKS OUT

"MY HANDS ARE CLEAN"

IN DEFENCE OF FATHERLAND

President Hindenburg, with his declaration at the Tannenberg War Memorial ceremony that Germany was not responsible for the war, has made all Europe turn to the subject of war guilt.

The ex-Kaiser in the remarkable statement below given in an exclusive interview with a representative of the Manchester "Evening News"—reveals the circumstances that led him to declare the war that cost six million lives:—

"It has given me great pleasure that at last Germany's responsibility for the World War has been repudiated. President Hindenburg's speech at the unveiling of the Tannenberg Memorial forestalled me in a declaration which I have for some time hoped to make to the world that the Fatherland entered into conflict not with a desire for conquest or out of envy of any of the Allied Powers against whom we broke our lances, or of hatred of any of our enemies, but to forestall a concerted attack on the German Empire by the many open and secret enemies of Prussia. "Hindenburg's clear brusque voice, so well known to me, reached me through the broadcasting stations that delayed his speech to me at Doorn, and as I heard my late Commander-in-Chief challenge the world with regard to the guilt of the Fatherland my heart sent a prayer of thanks world into an orgy of blood and iron."

THE FAMOUS SCRAP OF PAPER.

"Although I was not present at the unveiling of the Tannenberg National Memorial to the fallen heroes of the German Army, and named after the famous Battle of Tannenberg of August, 1914, and which I personally directed by telegraph from my military headquarters, I was with President Hindenburg and the thousands of people there in spirit. My heart was with the hearts of those who had lost dear ones in the cause of the Fatherland, and I join with Von Hindenburg and every one of that multitude in a sincere declaration that Germany threw her armies into

tional importance that we should not imperil the safety of our country by an observance of a treaty which would have placed our armies at a disadvantage had we acknowledged it.

"Germany, threatened on all sides, took the offensive because we of the Imperial General Staff were certain that victory lay in attacking rather than waiting to be attacked. The wide anti-German feeling throughout Europe, with the exception of our Allies, had made us prepare for that which my Ministers said was inevitable—that Germany would be attacked like a fat ram that was getting too fat on the products of the land by hungry and lean wolves who slunk in the undergrowth outside our borders."

THE SECRET SERVICE WARNING.

"But we were clearer-eyed than the world imagined. We had a Corps Diplomatique and a Secret Service that guarded well our bulging sides of prosperity, and therefore when our enemies plotted secretly against us we knew—I knew, and my Ministers and General Staff knew also. We knew within an hour that we were to be attacked within 48 hours—but we were prepared. No sooner was the intelligence flashed to Berlin than I gave orders for the mobilisation of the German Army, and within 12 hours of my signing the imperial manifesto of mobilisation we were ready to take the field with a fully trained and equipped army."

"Secure in the knowledge that our enemies were to attack I held a council of my generals and we decided that instead of war being declared against us we would throw down the glove and throw our enemies into confusion. Germany declared war and those who were planning to attack our frontiers expressed openly amazement and disgust that we should throw the world into conflict. Inwardly, however, they were astounded that we had penetrated through their plans and had forestalled them in their conspiracy to pull the fat ram—Germany—to the ground and suck its blood."

MY HANDS ARE CLEAN.

"I say now that I and Germany are guiltless of responsibility for the Great War. My hands and the hands of every German are clean of blood. We fought to protect the Fatherland from its enemies. We took the field to safeguard our industrial and economic progress, our women-kind and our children, our homes and very lives."

Germany did not want war—Germany has never wanted war. Germany much preferred to compete with the rest of the world in a conflict for industrial and commercial supremacy if you will, but strife between armies and navies, the killing of thousands of men on the field of battle, no! The outcome of the World War has brought Germany commercially to her knees. Had we not feared attack

we should not have dared to risk this eventuality in view of the leading place the German Empire had amongst the nations of the world in commerce and industry.

"We stood to gain nothing by going to war—we should have gained a lot had we never unsheathed the sword. But we fought because we knew that there were those who were jealous of Germany's positions commercially, and who sought to take from us our progressiveness and success."

STAINING THE SWORD.

"We went to war to protect a commercial boycott, an industrial ostracism; and

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (DEC. 30TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalaya
Jeshimharaj Joothnhal Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are (if man) jack of all; and (if woman) jack-ass (that is jack-ass) of all and sundry but, fortunately, mistress of none. For a man of varied activities like yourself, the world is too prosaic, while you are poetic, the world is too humdrum while you are all humming and buzzing like a busy bee (doing nothing). If you turn your attention to journalism, toiling and moiling in a newspaper or journal's office you are sure not to accumulate as much as the boot-boy of the late Lord Northcliffe. If, however, you turn your attention to story-writing you are sure to make as much as L. G. is now making (in four or five years he has made as much (or more?) in writing all sorts of stuff in newspapers as he made in his political career of a dozen and half years!) So take to story-writing, and there could be no better theme than writing a shilling thriller on the assured success of the Simon "tamasha", the clowns and mimes, of which is expected to land in Mumbai's shores next on February 3. Your novels stand (in spite of their having two legs) a very good chance of being screened, and you will be as famous as a five-star, like, say Owen Nares, whose worshippers are legions and billions, full of solid bullion. He is beset by feminine adeers who endeavour to touch him or kiss his coat. The same will be your luck, exactly the kind of notoriety you want. So buck up, old chap. Don't waver—and wobble!

every man, woman and child in Germany regretted the war before it was a day old—regretted having had to open hostilities—but Germany had faith in its Kaiser for they knew that I desired peace and progress and not bloodshed and death.

"I have telegraphed my congratulations to President Von Hindenburg for his speech, and his "Tannenberg Spirit" is one which I commend with all my heart and I who was his Chief during the war would shake him by the hand for his declaration to the world that Germany was not responsible for the war and that she stained her sword with blood in a clear spirit of patriotism in the defence of the Fatherland."

AIR FORCE SEAPLANES AT MANGALORE.

MANGALORE, Dec. 23.

One of the officers of the Air Force seaplanes interviewed said that they hoped to go to Cochin, Colombo and then to Calcutta and Madras and reach Hongkong in the next Christmas.

The Air Force officers were received by the Port Officer who had made satisfactory arrangements for their boarding and lodging. They visited this evening the European Club and the Light House and played tennis.

Thousands of people are coming to Mangalore by train, and buses from all parts of South Canara and Malabar districts to have a look at the seaplanes, and the officers of the seaplanes are taking great pains in taking them round.—A. P.

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"P. P. B." A happy snap of Dr. Besant, Moulana Shaukat Ali and other distinguished leaders at Madras.

to God that he, who is representative of all that is German to-day, had had the courage of his convictions to give the lie to the declarations current that we—that is, I and my General Staff and my Ministers of August 1914—plunged the Western

the field to protect the Fatherland, and unsheathed the sword to protect the great German Empire from attack from without its borders.

"The Scrap of Paper" I did not "tear up." It was a matter of military and na-

political basis, in which the business community ought specifically to join, irrespective of non-co-operation or love. We must never forget we have to deal with a hopelessly unscrupulous bureaucracy.

MR. M. C. CHAGLA.

(1) I should, in the first place, strongly recommend that the sartorial inquisition which the Congress is at present trying to enforce should be done away with. I was present throughout the sittings of the A. I. C. C., which was held in Bombay early this year, and it was vividly brought home to me to what a farce the "khadi" constitution of the Congress can be reduced. I am quite prepared to sign any pledge which will improve "Swadeshi" upon the members of the Congress. But I am certainly opposed to the Congress being turned into a spinning association as was pointed out by Mr. V. J. Patel at Ahmedabad, some years ago.

I have no quarrel to find with the creed of the Congress. The words "peaceful and legitimate means" do not frighten me. As a matter of fact, the All-India Muslim League of which I am a member has an identical creed.

The Council policy of the Congress must be now brought in line with practical politics and the conduct of the Congress members of the Council themselves. I hope the present session of the Congress will follow the splendid lead given by Dr. Ansari. Logically these are only two positions possible, a policy of uncompromising non-co-operation or working the Reforms for all they are worth.

(2) Mahatma Gandhi himself on a celebrated occasion said that the resolutions of the Congress are not mandatory. The choice before us is either to make the Congress a mere political party or a national organisation welcoming within its fold the various political parties with their respective programmes and policies provided they subscribe to the fundamental creed of the Congress. Every party

will have an opportunity of placing its views before the Congress and possibly of getting its policy accepted by the Congress. As it is, we have in the Congress the no-changers, the councilwallas and the Responsivists. Why can't the Liberals and Leaguists join the Congress and make it a thoroughly representative body?

(3) I agree with Mr. Munshi's suggestion that all members of the Provincial and Central Legislatures who sign the Congress creed should be entitled to office members of the A. I. C. C.

(4) I would strongly suggest the formation of an All-India Boycott League. Apart from its value in making the Boycott effective, it will serve another very useful purpose. It will bring the All-India leaders belonging to various schools together and thus make it possible for us to arrive at a common agreement on the question of the national demand and also the communal differences.